

Nyerere Warned of Retaliation

Amin Says Tanzania, Zambia Back Plan to Invade Uganda

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 14 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin of Uganda has accused Tanzania and Zambia of supporting plans by Milton Obote, the man he overthrew in 1971, to mount an invasion attempt against his country. He has warned that he will not only retaliate but strike deep into Tanzania.

He warned President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania that if he was forced to repulse an invasion by Obote forces from Tanzania, he would hold on to any territory he captured and would not entertain any mediation from outside.

In Dar es Salaam last night, Tanzania denied Gen. Amin's allegations. A government statement said that Tanzania adhered strictly to the Mogadishu accord, under which relations are to be normalized between the two countries, and had no plans to attack Uganda.

Telegram to OAU

Gen. Amin made his accusations in a telegram to President Mohammed Barre of Somalia, current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, who helped negotiate the Mogadishu accord—a five-point peace pledge between Uganda and Tanzania in 1972 after Gen. Amin's forces defeated an attempted invasion by Obote supporters. During the invasion attempt, Ugandan planes bombed Tanzanian areas.

Gen. Amin, according to Kampala radio, warned that Uganda was out as weak as it had been in 1972.

Gen. Amin said Uganda would not strike first against its neighbors, but if Mr. Nyerere continued to encourage the forces plotting against Uganda, action would be carried inside Tanzania to the towns of Bukoba and Mwanza, on Lake Victoria, and to Tabora—about 100 miles inside Tanzania.

Kampala radio said that Gen. Amin today visited the 2d Simba Brigade Mechanized Regiment at Maseru. The regiment is responsible for defense of the area bordering Tanzania.

He told the troops that any Tanzanian spies captured were to be "dealt with" in the area, without bringing them to Kampala.

He said his own spies reported that the men of the Tanzanian Army did not want to invade

U.S. Said Cold To Arab State

(Continued from Page 1)—U.S. officials are expected to formally recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization during a visit to Moscow, Palestinian sources said yesterday.

Palestinian Recognition

BEIRUT, July 14 (AP).—The Soviet Union is expected to formally recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization during a visit to Moscow, Palestinian sources said yesterday.

Mr. Arafat also is expected to meet for the first time with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev and negotiate a Soviet-Palestinian treaty of friendship and cooperation, the sources said.

Guerrillas in Cairo
CAIRO, July 14 (AP).—Eight Black September guerrillas convicted by a Sudanese court of killing two American diplomats last year are in Egypt, but reports conflict on whether they are in prison or under house arrest awaiting transfer to another Arab country.

Sources in the Egyptian Interior Ministry say that the eight are "guests of the government, living in houses in Cairo. Their movements are under the control of the government."

Senior western sources say, however, that the Cairo government has told them that the eight, as well as five guerrillas who blew up an American jetliner at the Rome airport in December, are in jail.

3 Arabs Sentenced
GAZA, Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, July 14 (UPI).—An Israeli military court sentenced three local Arabs today to life imprisonment for killing two fellow refugee-camp inhabitants at the behest of a guerrilla group.

The court president, Maj. Reuben Heller, told the court that he was sorry the death sentence could not be imposed on the defendants, Mohammed Salah al-Rubul, 24; Haled Oud Mattar, 22; and Farouk Mohammed Abu Hassan, 24.

French Farm Prices Protested at Deauville
DEAUVILLE, France, July 14 (AP).—Sunbathers at this resort were disturbed today by a small herd of cows led by about 200 farmers from the surrounding countryside in a demonstration against low farm prices.

The farmers, some of them on tractors, drove the cows over the beach to Deauville's city hall. The mayor, Michel d'Ornano, is a minister in the government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Some of the farmers carried banners proclaiming "The Spirit of 1789" and "the year of the French revolution, the 185th anniversary of which was celebrated today."



Gen. Idi Amin

Israel Expects Border Fence To Slow, If Not Stop, Raiders

By Terence Smith

MALIKIYA, Israel, July 14 (NYT).—The dense coils of concertina wire are studded with tiny razor blades and rooted to the ground by iron stakes. The 12-foot-high hurricane fence is alive with electric warning devices and topped with strands of barbed wire.

Both are being strung for 50 miles across the length of Israel's northern frontier as part of a major new defensive system designed to seal the Lebanese border against infiltration by Arab guerrillas.

Work on the elaborate new fence began two months ago and is expected to take several more weeks to complete. Similar obstacles are already in place along the Syrian and Jordanian borders.

The objective, according to Israeli military sources, is to make it as difficult and as dangerous as possible for small guerrilla units to cross from their bases in southern Lebanon into northern Israel. Four such squads have made it in the last three months, and 51 Israelis have died in the ensuing attacks on civilian settlements.

"We realize it's impossible to seal the border completely," an Israeli major who commands the frontier force near this border kibbutz told a visitor recently. "But this fence will at least slow a terrorist down. If the system works properly, we'll be able to kill him before he manages to cut his way through."

The decision to go ahead with the construction of the fence was made shortly after the guerrilla attack on Kfar Shimon on April 11, in which 18 Israelis were killed. The three guerrillas who carried out that assault simply climbed over the six-foot chain-link fence that existed along the border at the time and made their tracks were discovered.

To accomplish the same thing today, the guerrillas would have to cut their way through as much as 12 yards of densely coiled concertina wire. It is a new variety of anti-personnel wire, imported from Germany, with the cutting edges provided by thousands of tiny razor blades fragments rather than simple barbs.

"This wire will at least make a terrorist stop and think before he tries to go through it," the Israeli major said, gingerly fingering one of the coils being installed near here.

Once through the blade wire, an infiltrator would encounter a 12-foot fence topped with conventional barbed wire. The fence is sensitized with an electronic warning system that will transmit a signal to a control post.

Simon Holds Talks in Cairo
(Continued from Page 1) him also to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Tomorrow, Mr. Simon will go by train to Alexandria for a meeting with President Anwar Sadat at Mr. Sadat's seaside villa at Mamouna.

Mr. Simon's visit was announced by President Nixon and President Sadat during their talks here a month ago. The Presidents' joint declaration pledged the United States to "help strengthen the financial structure of Egypt" and the purpose and the theme of Mr. Simon's visit.

Members of the U.S. delegation reported that in his talks with Mr. Hegazy, the secretary raised the idea of a U.S.-Egyptian institute for feasibility studies for projects that Egypt would like to see financed or carried out by foreign concerns.

The secretary also noted the need for better basic statistics and indicated that the administration would be willing to help with this problem, his aides said.

Mr. Simon said that, if requested, the United States would put financial experts at the disposal of the Egyptian Finance Ministry.

Israeli Guard Fined
LONDON, July 14 (AP).—A security guard aboard an El Al airliner was fined \$75 (\$150) Friday on charges of possessing a gun and ammunition at London's Heathrow Airport.

French Phone Outlook
PARIS, July 14 (Reuters).—France's telephone shortage will not improve for 10 years, Pierre Jolani, secretary of state for postal services, has warned.

Reds Attack During Voting In S. Vietnam

Overrun 2 Villages, 15 Militia Outposts

SAIGON, July 14 (UPI).—Viet Cong forces made a bid to wreck nationwide municipal elections today with concerted attacks in the Mekong Delta and bombardment of polling stations elsewhere, military sources said.

The sources said two villages and 15 militia outposts in the populous delta were overrun in the heaviest Communist attacks there in months.

They said the Communists mounted 164 ground and shelling attacks during the nine hours that the polls were open, killing 54 civilians and wounding more than 70. The heaviest attacks were in Quang Ngai Province, 300 miles north of the capital, where 13 persons were killed and 33 wounded.

The rebels captured Phuong Phu, a village of 3,500 persons, 105 miles southwest of Saigon, and Ban Tan Dinh, with 7,500 residents, 120 miles southwest of the capital.

Polling in Saigon

In Saigon, polling went smoothly. About 72 million persons must vote by law for 61 municipal councils.

Radio Hanoi called the elections "a farce," and said they were illegal under the Jan. 27, 1973, Vietnam cease-fire agreement, which guaranteed the Viet Cong legal political status.

Known Communists and nationalists were barred from running or voting.

The councils have only an advisory function.

Cambodia Report Gains

PHNOM PENH, July 14 (AP).—Cambodian government forces yesterday retook a key outpost southwest of Phnom Penh, while on the country's other war fronts, fighting decreased markedly, the high command reported today.

The command claimed that 22 Khmer Rouge rebels were killed and three others captured. It listed government casualties as one dead and 14 wounded.

Souvanna's Health Better

VIENTIANE, Laos, July 14 (AP).—Premier Souvanna Phouma, who suffered a mild heart attack Friday, was in a "very satisfactory" condition today, the Laotian government said.

The 73-year-old leader had suffered "a physical lapse due to overwork," the statement said. His half-brother, Prince Souphavong, today came to Vientiane from the royal capital of Luang Prabang to see him.

An American heart specialist, who arrived last night aboard a special U.S. Air Force DC-9 hospital plane, is among the physicians treating him.

Policy Goals Remain Obscure

Faceless Greek Regime Seems to Be Adrift

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, July 14 (NYT).—Under Papadopoulos, the opposition went underground, an Athenian said. "Now the government is underground."

The analogy is apt. The military plotters who toppled Premier George Papadopoulos more than seven months ago resemble most underground movements: furtive, faceless, relying heavily on terror to achieve their ends.

But even now, those ends remain obscure. As a politician complained: "No one knows what their criteria are, what they're aiming at. The whole machinery of government is very weak. No one can take any initiative because he can't be sure what the response will be by the ultimate controlling authority."

The scanty information available indicates that the civilian government, headed by Premier Adamantios Androussopoulos, handles only routine matters. The real power lies with Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, the mysterious and ruthless chief of the military police, and a group of lower-level officers. Recently, the three top officials in the Foreign Ministry resigned, reportedly because they had become disillusioned with the military's meddling in policy matters.

Labor Leader Held
Tales of torture continue to surface. The latest report involves Tony Ambatello, a Communist organizer and leader of the Seamen's Union. Although he was arrested in February, neither his lawyer nor his doctor has been allowed to see him.

According to his wife, Mrs. Ambatello, he was held in a prison cell last month and groined in pain when they embraced.

Virtually any dissent is crushed immediately. Last week alone, the government shut down a newspaper in Crete, expelled a Dutch journalist and ordered Dimitrios Pappas, the president of Greece's last parliament, to stand trial on charges of disseminating "anti-national propaganda."

This repression is linked to a vague but powerful feeling among many officers that traditional values are crumbling, mocked by the sophisticated world of Athens and the universities.

Internationally, the Ioannidis

group expresses a strident nationalism by beefing up its military arsenal, strengthening its ties to the Arab world and asserting its independence from its old patron, the United States.

It has also been stirring up trouble in Cyprus for Archbishop Makarios, who, to the Athens regime, is a "crypto-Communist." The archbishop has ordered the removal of about 600 Greek military officers, who command the Cypriot forces. And Athens has been plastered with officially sponsored posters denouncing Makarios as a "power-hungry monk" and accusing him of "treason against the Greek nation."

Relations Cooler

The U.S. Congress has been pressuring the State Department to demonstrate less public support for the regime and relations between Washington and Athens have cooled. But Washington's basic policy remains unchanged:

Pravda Criticizes Consumer Goods Lag in Ukraine
MOSCOW, July 14 (AP).—The Communist party Central Committee sternly criticized the Ukraine and its leaders today for failing to produce enough consumer goods.

A Central Committee editorial in the party newspaper Pravda said the plan for commodities "has not been fulfilled for three years" and singled out such shortcomings as lagging production of cotton fabrics, footwear and knitwear; low quality goods and obsolete designs.

The Ukraine, with an area larger than France and a population of nearly 50 million, is the Soviet Union's second-largest republic.

Although Pravda did not mention names, it took to task Ukrainian party and economic organizations.

The shortcomings in the consumer sector exist on a nationwide scale, but the Central Committee chose to single out the Ukraine.

Egypt Seizes Drugs
CAIRO, July 14 (Reuters).—The Egyptian coast guard has seized four tons of drugs valued at 5 million Egyptian pounds (more than \$12 million), the Middle East News Agency reported yesterday.



Refugees gather beside a pot of rice as Cambodian government soldiers prepare to distribute food at Neak Luong, 30 miles southeast of Phnom Penh. More than 10,000 Cambodian civilians are believed to have fled the Prasat Tayo area, which is controlled by insurgents.

Seoul Military Court Doooms 7 More Over Demonstrations

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, July 14 (WFP).—A poet, Kim Chi Ha, and six leaders of recent anti-government student demonstrations in South Korea were sentenced to death by a military court-martial in Seoul yesterday.

The chairman of the military court, Gen. Park Hui-dong, charged that the demonstrators in April, which were peaceful, had been a "large-scale organized attempt against the state unparalleled since the founding of the country."

The court ordered the death sentences under decrees handed down by the target of the demonstrators, President Chung Hee Park.

Mr. Kim, 33, was jailed for his part in student demonstrations in the early 1960s and then twice in the 1970s because of his biting poems against corruption and misuse of power in South Korea. The current charge against him is encouraging student demonstrators in April and passing along \$3,500 to aid their cause.

Earlier last week seven other political activists said to have

been members of an outlawed "People's Revolutionary party" were sentenced to death by a military court for encouraging the student demonstrations. Fifteen persons, including student leaders, have been sentenced to life imprisonment in two related trials.

More than 20 persons, including leaders of the Korean Christian Student Federation, were given prison terms of 15 or 20 years. Two Japanese citizens, including a free-lance journalist, are being tried separately in the student demonstrations. The Japanese ambassador to South Korea and the South Korean ambassador to Japan were recalled yesterday for consultations by their governments in advance of sentencing expected early this week.

In a related development, a former president of South Korea told reporters in Seoul: "The military court-martial Tuesday on four charges stemming from his contribution of \$1,000 to student activists."

Before the Take Over
"All I did is to help young people who are patriotic and who wanted to do something for the nation," said 76-year-old Fumio Yui, who was president of Korea from 1960 to 1961, before the take-over by the military junta headed by Mr. Park.

Mr. Yui, who ran unsuccessfully against Mr. Park for the presidency in 1963 and 1967, said Friday that he was not ashamed of the support of student activists and charged that "this Park regime, which considers patriotic and democratic acts to be against the nation, is a cruel regime."

Security arrangements must not be jeopardized by offending the Greeks.

The discovery of oil near the island of Thassos ignited a flurry of exploration in the Aegean and renewed an old feud with Turkey. The eastern part of the sea is sprinkled with Greek islands, some only a few miles from the Anatolian landmass. Both countries claim the right to explore for oil in this region and in recent weeks have been staging menacing naval maneuvers. Any real clash could damage NATO, but most diplomats expect the other allies to step in before the dispute explodes.

But despite all these factors, the prospects for change seem slight. Most Greeks are leading fairly comfortable, undisturbed lives. Despite inflation, economic problems have roused few of them to anger. Political liberty and free speech concerns mainly the educated elite. There is talk about the rebellion in Portugal, but that happened after 48 years of repression and almost a generation of war in Africa.

The active opponents of the regime are tired and intimidated. Most of them still remember the horrors of the civil war in the 1940s and worry that armed resistance would lead not to democracy but to chaos.

13 Bishops Get Posts
ATHENS, July 14 (AP).—The Holy Synod of the Orthodox Church of Greece yesterday elected 13 bishops to vacant posts only two days after it ousted nine others for alleged opposition to the church leadership.

The 12-member synod acted to fill the posts following a disciplinary crisis in which 13 bishops have been ousted since November.

The church is headed by Archbishop Seraphim, who was appointed to the post when the present military regime toppled President George Papadopoulos in November. Church authorities said the ousted bishops had been elected illegally under the previous archbishop's regime.

Castro's Isolation Is Ending

Senate Aide's Visit to Cuba Points Up Crisis in U.S. Policy

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, July 14 (NYT).—The Nixon administration has lost control of the U.S. policy of maintaining a political and economic quarantine against Cuba, in the opinion of government officials specializing in Latin American affairs.

Pat Holt, the staff director of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who met with Premier Fidel Castro in Havana yesterday, is also understood to believe that Mr. Castro and others in Latin America have begun to determine the pace and direction of Cuba's breakout from hemispheric isolation. This view is reportedly shared by a growing number of Latin American governments.

Mr. Holt, who began his Cuba trip on June 28, had been trying to get State Department authorization for the visit since 1969. He finally received it on Dec. 7 from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The meetings Mr. Holt had with Premier Castro and other Cuban leaders—including Blas Roca, a member of the governing Communist party secretariat and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, first deputy premier—are being viewed here and in Latin America as an important step, perhaps even a breakthrough.

The course of U.S. policy isolating Cuba began in January, 1961, when the Eisenhower administration broke diplomatic ties with Havana, over what it considered provocations by the Castro government. A year later, the Organization of American States voted to "exclude Cuba from the inter-American system."

Ington followed up in February, 1962, with a "trade embargo against Cuba and in March denied entry to products of Cuban origin.

In July, 1964, the Organization of American States, following Washington's policy, voted that member states should break diplomatic and trade ties with Cuba. All but Mexico complied.

As for recent developments, "all kinds of things are happening on the Cuba front," an administration official observed, "and the administration is on the defensive."

Among the "things happening," the Nixon administration official noted, was the inclusion of Cuba among the Latin American countries attending the International Law of the Sea Conference in Caracas.

In addition, Mexico's president, Luis Echeverria, has begun a tour of seven Latin American countries, "pleading Cuba's cause."

Mexico has always maintained diplomatic relations with Cuba. Lately Peru, Argentina and four Caribbean countries have opened embassies in Cuba.

Among other countries, Mr. Echeverria is visiting Costa Rica, Ecuador and Venezuela, which are believed to be poised to open full-scale relations with Cuba. Panama and Colombia are in the group, too, U.S. officials believe, and are soon to be joined by Guatemala and Honduras.

"There is a stampede effect at the moment," a Washington official said. "Even Chile is reconsidering its stance toward Cuba. The Latin Americans are not being on the bandwagon. Now, instead of being the bad boy on the block, Cuba is the hero of the hour, there is a turnaround and they are coming to Castro."

Mr. Echeverria has stated in recent news conferences that one of the aims of his Latin American tour is to persuade other hemisphere governments to "lift the blockade against Cuba," that the OAS remains "unchanged," according to the latest official statements. That policy was made clear also in a letter Mr. Kissinger wrote in December to Sen. William Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, concerning Mr. Holt's request for permission to go to Havana.

Mr. Kissinger said that the State Department agreed reluctantly to validate Mr. Holt's passport after setting out "our continuing assessment that it is important to our national interest and the security of the hemisphere to seek the isolation of Cuba in cooperation with other American republics."

In the opinion of several U.S. officials specializing in Cuban affairs, the turnaround in hemisphere policies has resulted from factors entirely outside Washington's influence.

Those, they said, included: • Mr. Castro's apparent desire to be less dependent on the Soviet Union, which provides Cuba with more than \$1 billion a year in assistance and has about 7,000 Cuban troops on the island in addition to military advisers.

What appears to be the virtual cessation of efforts by Cubans to help overthrow rightist Latin American governments, except in Chile.

The determination of a growing number of Latin American governments to decide their own foreign policies, particularly with regard to Cuba. In this connection, Argentina's decision to export motor vehicles manufactured by U.S. automobile company subsidiaries to Cuba forced the Nixon administration last spring to loosen those sales, undercutting the embargo policy.

• The Castro government's decision to conduct its hemispheric relations in traditional diplomatic channels rather than by encouraging revolution.

Nixon Obtains Extension on His Mortgage

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP).—Short of cash because of his tax troubles, President Nixon has obtained a six-month extension in the due date of the final mortgage payment on his San Clemente, Calif., estate, officials say.

Mr. Nixon faced a payment of \$23,000 due tomorrow under the terms of his agreement to purchase the oceanfront estate south of Los Angeles.

But his savings were virtually wiped out earlier this year when the Internal Revenue Service assessed him \$433,757 in back taxes, prompting the President's representatives to sue for a stay to delay the final mortgage payment.

Under an arrangement being worked out by his attorneys, Mr. Nixon is paying \$17,000 in interest plus smaller amounts on the principal and in "interest premiums," and delaying until mid-January the mortgage payment.

Details Undisclosed
After Mr. Nixon reached California Friday night, Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler declined to divulge other details of the arrangement, including the amount of the principal that Mr. Nixon had paid and the amount of the interest premium.

He confirmed, however, that the payment, arranged at a Friday meeting between the President's California lawyer, Dean Butler, and the mortgage holder, centered on payment of the \$17,000 in interest.

Mr. Butler's office said that the lawyers left for Europe soon after the meeting without recommending on the President's mortgage situation.

A similar six-month extension was obtained by an investment company formed by two of the President's friends to help him buy the 14-room, Spanish-style estate.

Rate Unchanged
Under the agreement, which was disclosed Friday by official sources, the original mortgage interest rate of 15 per cent remains unchanged.

An official familiar with Mr. Nixon's finances said that funds for the interest and other payments would be paid from his personal accounts.

In 1969, six months after moving into the White House, Mr. Nixon purchased the estate for \$15 million. The next year, he sold most of the property to the B. & C. Investment Co. formed by his close friends, Robert Abplanalp and Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, for about \$12.5 million.

Mr. Rebozo later sold his stake in the investment company, leaving Mr. Abplanalp as the owner of the acreage surrounding Mr. Nixon's residence.

Tax Rise on Florida Estate
MIAMI, July 14 (AP).—President Nixon's heirs on his Key Biscayne, Fla., estate will increase by an estimated \$500,000 a year to \$4,500, Dade County Tax Assessor A. H. Blake says.

The President's new tax bill reflects a 33 per cent increase in the taxable value of his property.

"A good part of that increase was due to improvements he put into the house. He had a swimming pool put in, for instance," Mr. Blake said.

The assessor said that the increase was paid by a general reassessment of all properties throughout Dade County. The average increase in taxable property value in the county was 22.7 per cent.

Turkish Leftists Gain Freedom Under Amnesty

ISTANBUL, July 14 (AP).—Hundreds of Turkish intellectuals imprisoned during a military crackdown on the left a few years ago were released from prison during the weekend, sources said today.

The Constitutional Court last week annulled a clause in the 1961 amnesty law, passed in May, providing for the release of more than 2,000 political prisoners.

The government sponsored amnesty law had excluded political prisoners from its scope. More than 45,000 petty criminals benefited from its provisions.

The release of political prisoners, mostly leftist writers and student agitators, was promised last October in the election platform of Premier Suigun Demirel.

Partisanship Heightens

U.S. Politics in the Impeachment Panel

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP). — The Judiciary Committee has been in session since 7:30 a.m. today when authorities were allowed to talk with Deputy Mouton by telephone. The deputy suggested to the officials that a key to an elevator could be smuggled into the cell block inside some sanitary napkins requested by Miss Washington, the trapped inmate. He told them: "Things have deteriorated—we need to get out today." A television monitor of the cell block's front elevator could be viewed by the convicts, so at first the officials talked of cutting the monitor's power, but then decided that such a move would arouse the gunmen's suspicions. So a rear-elevator key was jammed inside one of the napkins delivered for Miss Washington. One gunman, Gorman, was asleep when the napkins were delivered. At that time, Marshal George McKinney called Jones on the cell-block phone, about 12 feet from where the hostages were huddled. Jones picked up the phone with his back turned to the others. A hostage removed the key from the napkins and handed it to Deputy Mouton, who ran to the elevator around a corner and unlocked it. Another hostage stepped inside and turned it on. Mr. Colquitt, a third hostage, said that Jones never turned from the telephone to see his captives' flight.

Tough Pressure
"It's tough to vote against the people you relate to—the people you drink with and play golf with and who contribute to your campaign and with your own," a Democratic member said. "It would be tough for me."

Ervin Panel Softens Criticism of Humphrey and McGovern

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP). — The Senate Watergate committee has softened some earlier criticism of the presidential campaign finances of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. George McGovern. In its final report, the panel called to clear Sen. Humphrey of charges that he violated the law in using \$109,000 in personal funds for his unsuccessful campaign for the 1968 Democratic presidential nomination. It also dropped an earlier statement by staff investigators that Sen. McGovern, D-S.D., may have violated at least the spirit of the law when he underpaid a flower campaign bill by about \$35,000 while shifting \$340,000 out of his residential funds and into his campaign account.

Strong Protests
Both Sen. McGovern and Sen. Humphrey registered strong protests about the staff findings. Sen. McGovern said the staff findings were "a slap in the face." Sen. Humphrey said the staff findings were "a slap in the face." Sen. McGovern said the staff findings were "a slap in the face." Sen. Humphrey said the staff findings were "a slap in the face."

Senators Note Differences

(Continued from Page 1)
size for allowing its hearings to be televised, saying he believed it offset the danger that the news media would select material that could prejudice the public.

Troubled by News Leaks
But he criticized the committee for allowing "too much unauthorized evidence to enter the record," and said he was troubled by news leaks that "reflected badly on the manner in which the United States Senate conducted an important and highly sensitive investigation."

Sen. Ervin, in a report in which he quoted Senator William French Buckley Jr., said that Sen. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern had been "a part of a vast conspiracy to defame the President of the United States."

Caution Compels the Confession
He said the committee's recommendations are designed to reduce the prospects for any "future Watergate" and to assure punishment of those who would attempt such activities.

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Every time a Republican has come out of a committee room and said anything even mildly critical of the President, the lobbyist mail starts flowing. A GOP committee member said, "We're going to vote on the evidence, but you can't ignore the political facts of life."

Those facts offer little comfort to the six or seven GOP members who are considered vulnerable in November. They know that a pro-impeachment vote may help them with Democratic and Independent voters in November. But they also know that they have virtually assured themselves of future primary opposition and party-line treatment in their own party.

Democrats also are subject to pressure from their peers, and they may find it even more risky to oppose impeachment than it would be for Republicans to support it. A Roper poll two months ago showed that only 5 per cent of Democratic voters say they would vote against a congressman who supported impeachment, while 31 per cent said they would vote against a congressman who opposed it.

The growing partisanship within the committee has expressed itself in the periodic morning meetings held by the Republican members of the committee in the office of Rep. Robert McClellan of Illinois' 1st district, the nightly briefings for Democrats by staff members of the committee.

Partisan Case
"The only way to have a bipartisan impeachment vote is to nail Richard Nixon with something directly wrong on his part," Rep. Wiggins said. "But the evidence isn't there, so the case has become partisan and political."

Another Californian, Democrat Jerome Waldie, believes that people who placed their trust in bipartisanship may have been fooling themselves all along. "It's always been divided on party lines," said Rep. Waldie, an early advocate of impeachment. "It's nonsense to believe that we've become neutral instead of Democrats and Republicans because we serve on the Judiciary Committee."

Rep. Waldie believes that the partisanship was concealed in the early stages of the inquiry because the chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., made numerous concessions—too many, in Rep. Waldie's view—to Republicans on such important procedural items as allowing White House lawyer James St. Clair to cross-examine witnesses and object to questions posed by the committee.

The partisanship has been deepened by the long and wearisome ordeal of the impeachment inquiry. The committee starts early and finishes late. Congressmen spend their evenings in briefings or reading the evidence, and their weekends at home. In the committee room, tempers have flared and frustration has grown over the style of chief counsel John Doar.

Democratic Complaint
"He travels at the pace of the slowest member," said a Republican, "and he creates a lot of trouble for the Democrats." A Democratic member complained that a Democratic member "said some of us would prefer if he both focused and summarized a bit more."

But Mr. Doar's problems are far fewer than those faced by the chief Republican counsel, Albert Jenner, who has never won the trust of the GOP minority on the committee.

Mr. Jenner got off to a bad start when he said after his appointment last January that "within some areas, the President should be responsible for the actions of aides When it was disclosed subsequently that Mr. Jenner had helped raise funds for Democratic Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d of Illinois, most Republicans regarding him as their counsel. Many of the GOP members now mutter among themselves and groan audibly when Mr. Jenner asks a question during the proceedings.

Into this situation has stepped Mr. St. Clair, who has become the Republican advocate to those GOP members openly fighting impeachment. Even the Democrats admire him for his legal style and tough cross-examination, if not for his positions.

Best of Both
"He is one hell of an advocate," a GOP admirer on the committee said. "Before the trial, he argues that impeachment is really a political matter and not the business of the court. Before the committee, he discounts the political nature of impeachment and says that Congress must use the standard of a crime. He has the best of both worlds."

But Mr. St. Clair's legal skill has not proved sufficient to turn the tide against impeachment within the committee.

Most opponents of impeachment concede privately that an impeachment recommendation is likely to be issued by the committee, but they are hopeful of keeping the vote close enough so that impeachment can be beaten in the House.

The House minority leader John Rhodes of Arizona, who recently turned down a White House request to take an impeachment headcount in the House, believes that the margin and composition of the committee vote will have an effect in the House.



Two policemen with guns drawn wait yesterday outside U.S. District Court House in Washington where two convicts had held seven hostages since Thursday. Moments earlier the hostages had escaped the basement cellblock where they were held.

Petersen Saw No Sign of Cover-Up by President

First Watergate Prober Defends Nixon

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP). — Henry Petersen, an assistant attorney general who was in charge of the original Watergate investigation, reportedly told the House Judiciary Committee Friday that he never received any information which involved the President in any cover-up.

Democratic committee members who are expected to vote to impeach President Nixon, tended to discount Mr. Petersen's testimony as having come from a man who is still a subordinate of the President.

"Petersen adores Nixon," Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., said of the testimony which defended the actions that the President took after the Watergate scandal broke.

The President's Republican supporters said that Mr. Petersen's testimony buttressed Mr. Nixon's cause.

Mr. Petersen declared that the President was entirely within his rights when he passed to his principal assistants information that he had heard in confidence after Mr. Petersen had received it from the prosecutors.

About All Law
Rep. Joshua Ellberg, D-Pa., said that Mr. Petersen's statement was a "remarkable interpretation of law," adding: "He regards the President as king, above all law."

But Rep. Lawrence Hogan, R-Md., said he thought that Mr. Petersen's argument was a good one. The President, Rep. Hogan said, had to challenge his aides with the facts he had learned from Mr. Petersen about their involvement in the Watergate case.

The edited transcripts of the President's conversations show that on April 16, 1973, Mr. Nixon talked with Mr. Petersen on the telephone and told him: "Anything you tell me, as I think I told you earlier, will not be passed on."

Mr. Petersen responded, "I understand, Mr. President," and Mr. Nixon said, "Because I knew the rules of the grand jury."

Mr. Petersen then proceeded to tell the President that Frederick LaRue, a Nixon campaign aide who had raised and distributed money to the Watergate burglars, had begun to testify freely to the prosecutors.

The next morning, the President met with H. R. Haldeman, then his chief of staff, and told him to tell Herbert Kalmbach that LaRue was talking openly with the prosecutors.

Kalmbach, then the President's personal lawyer, had also been involved in passing money to the burglars.

Mr. Petersen reportedly confirmed that the President had mentioned to him the possibility of becoming director of the FBI, but the assistant attorney general said that it was a vague mention and that the President did not offer him the job.

psychiatrist had been broken into by White House agents.

Mr. Ellsberg was on trial for conspiracy and theft of documents in connection with the disclosure of the Pentagon papers. Mr. Petersen was called before the House committee on the recommendation of its impeachment inquiry staff. He was the seventh of nine scheduled witnesses.

With all five of the witnesses proposed by Mr. Nixon's defense lawyer, James St. Clair, having testified, the apparent consensus of committee members is that the President's case has not been helped significantly.

The five were Paul O'Brien, a lawyer for the President's re-election committee; William Brittan, the former lawyer for Watergate burglar Howard Hunt Jr.; LaRue; John Mitchell, former attorney general and campaign director, and John Dean 3d, former White House legal counsel.

All were called by Mr. St. Clair to rebut the allegation that Mr. Nixon ordered or sanctioned the payment of \$75,000 to Hunt to keep him from testifying freely.

Hunt Was Considering Suicide At Time of 'Hush-Money' Bid
By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt Jr. testified a year ago that he was mentally depressed and considering suicide at the time he demanded "hush money" from the White House, according to grand jury testimony just released.

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Hunt, who had previously pleaded guilty in the Watergate break-in, said he asked for a meeting about March 18, 1973, with Paul O'Brien, an attorney for the Nixon re-election committee, "because I was within a few days of suicide."

He was in a very depressed physical and mental condition, Hunt said, according to a transcript of his July 17, 1973, grand jury testimony.

"My wife had been killed in December. I was coming up for sentencing very shortly. My financial position was extremely uncertain. I had no idea of what kind of sentence Judge John Sirica might mete out."

Contemplating Suicide
He added: "I know that at one point I was contemplating suicide."

Hunt said he spoke with Mr. O'Brien as "a middleman" who he thought would get word to former Attorney General John Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell said he exercised some authority over disbursement of funds although he had resigned as Mr. Nixon's campaign director.

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Told that Mr. O'Brien had testified that Hunt threatened to reveal "many things" he did for the White House if his money was not forthcoming, Hunt replied: "I would put it a different way, sir, to the best of my recollection, that I said that the commitments [previous commitments of financial support] had not been kept and, accordingly, if I were suddenly to become a very poor man, that I would no longer have options available to me which were currently available."

It was disclosed in April that Hunt actually was purchasing \$100,000 in stock at that time, apparently using insurance proceeds from his wife's death in a plane crash.

"Things Had Been Done"

Under further questioning, Hunt told the grand jurors: "I mentioned to Mr. O'Brien, en passant, that other things had been done at the White House in the past and my feeling was that if anybody was going to be the recipient of White House largesse, if you will, it should be those who put their necks on the line for those people before."

Hunt said the disclosures he was making at were the September, 1971, break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist; his forgery of State Department cables attributing the murder of South Vietnamese Premier Ngo Dinh Diem to de-

After Almost 3 Days of Captivity

7 Hostages Escape 2 Inmates In Washington, D.C., Lockup

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP). — Using a key smuggled to them by authorities, seven hostages escaped today from two convicts who had held them at gunpoint for nearly three days in a cell block at the U.S. Courthouse here.

The gunmen, Frank Gorman Jr. and Robert Jones, who also is known as Otis Wilkerson, remained barricaded in the basement lockup where they had seized eight persons at 2 p.m. Thursday in a bid to win their freedom.

The convicts let their eighth hostage go first, before the seven others managed to escape. The gunmen had also let 14 other prisoners leave the lockup.

The courthouse security chief said that a few hours after the seven got away the gunmen agreed to surrender in exchange for an immediate transfer to another prison facility.

But negotiations were on, and one source said the slacking point demand by the convicts that two newsmen accompany them to the unnamed prison.

Woman Left Behind
A woman inmate, one of the prisoners in the lockup when the gunmen took over its control, was left behind with the two as the seven hostages slipped into a rear elevator, activated it with the smuggled key and made good their escape.

The woman prisoner, Almida Washington, told newsmen by telephone that she had had no opportunity to join the seven in flight because "I was in a different area." But she said that Gorman and Jones had promised "that they will let me go."

Tonight, the two gunmen released, Miss Washington, who had been in the cellblock when the incident began. She was taken to the women's detention center.

The drama began Thursday when, according to Deputy Marshal Calvin Mouton, Gorman pulled a concealed .25-caliber pistol and said to "Don't move and I won't kill you."

He and Jones later acquired several more guns from a locker in the cell-block area. Both men have long criminal records. Jones was involved in a jail revolt in 1972.

Following the escape of the hostages in what an official of the U.S. Marshal's Office called "a magnificent exercise in collaboration," police and marshals sealed off the building, standing at the ready with bullet-proof vests and carrying high-powered rifles.

Most of the hostages headed immediately for home and sleep after their bolt to freedom. They included one woman, Mrs. Debra Collins, 24, a Justice Department secretary.

Other Escapes
The others, in addition to Deputy Mouton, were William Colquitt, 37, and Joseph Driskell, 57, both deputy marshals; William Barber, 46, an attorney; John Hunter, 61, an attorney who represented Gorman and Jones; and Ralph Swartz, 38, a Justice Department auditor.

Bill Hall, deputy director of the Marshal's Office, said that the

Sources outside the AEC said that they were not surprised that India failed on its first attempt to explode an atomic bomb. One source said that the February failure probably meant that India tried to explode a bomb built with the minimum amount of plutonium, presumably something less than 15 pounds of metal. The source said that this would mean India was interested in a sophisticated weapon but also was interested in conserving its plutonium.

"If they just wanted to demonstrate the bomb," the source said, "I find it hard to imagine why they wouldn't succeed on their first try."

Sen. Jackson did not reveal his source for information on the February test failure, but presumably it was the Pentagon, whose detection units could have picked up seismic signals from the high-energy conventional explosive intended to detonate the plutonium bomb.

Bruce Recalled In 'Routine' Move
WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP). — Ambassador David Bruce, head of the U.S. Liaison Mission in China, has been called home for "routine consultations," the State Department said yesterday. Department officials said Mr. Bruce would arrive here about the middle of this week. There have been reports that the ambassador was being called home to discuss an impending trip to China by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. However, U.S. officials said that the report was pure speculation.

plau to free the hostages began to take shape at 7:30 a.m. today when authorities were allowed to talk with Deputy Mouton by telephone.

The deputy suggested to the officials that a key to an elevator could be smuggled into the cell block inside some sanitary napkins requested by Miss Washington, the trapped inmate. He told them: "Things have deteriorated—we need to get out today."

A television monitor of the cell block's front elevator could be viewed by the convicts, so at first the officials talked of cutting the monitor's power, but then decided that such a move would arouse the gunmen's suspicions.

So a rear-elevator key was jammed inside one of the napkins delivered for Miss Washington. One gunman, Gorman, was asleep when the napkins were delivered.

At that time, Marshal George McKinney called Jones on the cell-block phone, about 12 feet from where the hostages were huddled. Jones picked up the phone with his back turned to the others.

A hostage removed the key from the napkins and handed it to Deputy Mouton, who ran to the elevator around a corner and unlocked it. Another hostage stepped inside and turned it on. Mr. Colquitt, a third hostage, said that Jones never turned from the telephone to see his captives' flight.

Jackson Says India Failed in 1st Atom Test

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP). — Henry Jackson said Friday that India tried unsuccessfully to explode an atomic bomb in February, three months before it succeeded.

Sen. Jackson, D-Wash., said that the United States knew of the February test "but made no attempt to get them to stop" the successful test in May.

He did not say why the United States should have intervened in the Indian test, although seemingly it would be to attempt to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. At the very least, a U.S. effort to halt the Indian test would have been seen as a sign that the United States was firmly against the spread of atomic arms.

Sen. Jackson made his statement at a Senate hearing on the export of nuclear technology. He said that he learned of the earlier Indian attempt recently from independent sources.

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission issued a one-sentence comment late Friday denying any advance knowledge of either the February or the May tests.

Not Surprised
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Central to the Mideast

While there are contradictions in recent Israeli statements on the problem of the Palestinians—the information minister saying that direct negotiations were possible on terms most Palestinians considered impossible, while the Prime Minister prefers to regard Jordan as the Palestinian surrogate—there seems to be a growing acceptance in Jerusalem of the fact that this is the central problem of the area.

Israel is not alone in this recognition of the chief obstacle to peace. Many other states have done so in one official or unofficial form, and the Palestine Liberation Organization, headed by Yasser Arafat, has profited thereby. Most Arab countries regard the organization as the Palestinian spokesman; the Caracas conference on law of the sea has granted it observer status, and the Soviet Union is expected to give it official blessing. Even the United States is cautiously taking initiatives in the direction of the Palestinians.

The reason why the Palestinians are looming on the Mideast's clouded horizon is starkly simple. For other Arabs, it can be argued that their national interests are primarily concerned with Israel's boundaries. They have moved, however grudgingly, toward acknowledging the fact of Israel and could, without serious sacrifices in territory or prestige, adapt to that fact. But for the Palestinians it is the fact itself, the land on which Israel has been built, the state and the society that have been constructed there, that are the issue.

When the United Nations carved Israel out of Palestine in 1948, it was intended to reflect some demographic reality and was, in

consequence, a topographical monstrosity. This, of course, is typical of attempts to secure a measure of national justice by drawing lines on maps, from the Polish corridor and Ulster down to the partition of India, and as in all of those instances, good intentions paved a good many acres of the hell that is war. Israel formally accepted its weird boundaries—the Arabs refused to accept Israel and thus enabled that state to redraw the boundaries by force.

Those boundaries are in dispute and some of the disputes are knotty for more peoples than the Palestinians—the fate of Jerusalem, for example. But beyond that is the far more troublesome question of whether the Arab Palestinians, as a people, are to have their own state; what its borders and character will be, and how individual Palestinians are to be compensated for lands within Israel itself.

It is most unlikely that Israel will be able to settle all of this by an agreement with Jordan, which claims most of what would be included in an independent Palestine. On the other hand, it would not be much of a peace that was based on a Palestinian nation which still hoped to destroy Israel. The latter must be prepared to live with a Palestinian republic, which in turn must be prepared to live with Israel; neither can afford to commit itself to a future of irredentism; both must be ready to cooperate economically and in the suppression of their own extremists. And given the high emotions which each foot of the holy land of Jews, Christians and Moslems inspires, such a solution will require at least another Kissinger miracle if it is to be consummated.

Booming Arms Trade

The world economy may be heading for a slump, but the international arms trade is booming. The world market leader in this unsavory competition is the United States which, in the fiscal year that ended last month, sold some \$8.5 billion in arms, almost doubling its sales in a single year. About \$7 billion of the American weapons were sold in the Middle East and Persian Gulf area.

Other industrial countries are also stepping up their sales. The Soviet Union appears on its way to boosting its arms exports from \$2 billion to \$6 billion. Other Communist countries in Eastern Europe are likely to sell about \$1 billion worth of weapons this year, and the Western European capitalist countries should be good for about \$3 billion.

Various justifications for American participation in—and, indeed, leadership of—this arms race have been advanced. On the economic side, the basic argument is that the enormous traffic in arms is good for the United States balance of payments, particularly at a time when the bills for imported oil are rising steeply and when a greater supply of food and other resources is

needed at home to help damp down inflation.

This superficial argument ignores the question whether shipment of increasing amounts of sophisticated military hardware to the world's most troubled areas is the only or the best means of dealing with an adverse balance of payments. It would make far more sense from the standpoint of this country and all those dependent on imported oil, to force down the price of oil, rather than for the United States, France, Britain or the few others who could do so to try to cover their oil bills with ever greater export of lethal weapons to the oil producers and others.

An arms race as the solution to the world's economic imbalances will appear more lachrymose as time goes on and simply cannot be a lasting solution. Eventually, if equilibrium is to be restored to the world economy, there must be needed adjustments of commodity prices and currency values, new recycling arrangements for investment, shifts in foreign trade, conservation in use and development of alternative energy resources. Massive arms sales are an extremely hazardous—and limited—stopgap answer to the problem of regaining world economic equilibrium.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Hazardous Diplomacy

From a foreign policy standpoint, defenders of American arms sales argue that if this country does not supply the arms, other countries—the Soviet Union and France, for example—will do so. There surely is some truth to this argument; but it also may be dangerously self-deluding, depending on the specific circumstances of particular arms sales. Selling huge quantities of sophisticated military equipment to another country—which may decide to exercise its sovereign right to use that equipment—represents an important foreign-policy decision for the United States. If a nation receiving American weapons uses them in warfare with its neighbors the issue of resupplying that nation quickly arises. The United States may in effect be committed to one side in the war if it does resupply or to the other side if it does not.

These are circumstances in which this risk is consciously taken as an act of deliberate policy, but it appears that major arms deals also are made by the Pentagon on a vir-

tually ad hoc basis without adequate policy review.

Congress has been insufficiently alert to this danger and careless about arms sales in general. At the week's session of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee dealing with arms sales, not a single member of the committee was present except its chairman, Senator Inouye.

The fundamental answer to the question whether the United States should or should not be leading the quantitative and qualitative world arms race cannot be found in a narrow, nationalist framework. The solution lies in a continuing, determined international effort to check and reverse the steady increase in world armaments and the correspondingly increasing danger of war. But, far from pushing in that direction, powerful interest groups in this and other countries are pressing for ever greater production and shipment of armaments, essentially the most wasteful possible use of the world's social, economic and natural resources.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

The British Economy

It tries to cure our problems by making us poorer for a start—a lack of growth of one per cent means a loss in Britain's wealth of about £400 million a year. This is the wrong policy and especially at a time when the oil crisis urgently requires an expansion of international trade if we are to avoid a cata-

strophic world slump and immense human disasters in the developing countries. It is sheer folly, as Mr. Wilson said in a notable speech to the Socialist International, to allow world trade to be cut back now by the \$60 billion "tax" that the oil-producing countries have exacted in higher prices.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

July 15, 1899

PARIS—Never has the French national holiday been celebrated in more glorious weather than that of yesterday. The sky was blue, the sun shone brightly and though the heat was considerable, the air was fresh and clear throughout the day. Under such propitious conditions the people of Paris enjoyed themselves as only Parisians can, and gaiety and good humor prevailed everywhere. There were street dances and makeshift bars and restaurants in every neighborhood of the city.

July 15, 1924

PARIS—In time the Sahara as a barren waste may become as much a legend of the past as is the Great American Desert which figured in the books of geography of the youth of fifty years ago. The dream of making the Sahara "blossom as the rose" is now recognized as a potential fact. Water is known to lie within 500 feet of the surface. The idea opens up a marvelous vista of the future extension of the habit of civilized man for the same plan is true for the Australian and Gold deserts.



"The Most Obvious Inflation Solution Is to Fire Us... I Hope Nobody Thinks of It!"

This Is the World That Is

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The two big problems facing the earth today are shortages of food and energy. Failure to meet these problems successfully already has produced catastrophe in the first instance and threat of economic disaster in the second.

Famine has striven over a wide band of sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, killing untold thousands. Stalin once said: "A single death is an incident of consequence and pathos but the death of a million is a matter of statistics." Thankfully we are not all Stalin.

Energy is a less dramatically vital subject because its lack does not kill. Yet the whole of modern civilization depends upon it, regardless of a nation's ideology or level of development.

With regard to the first aspect, however, it is necessary to point out that neither Russia nor China show any sign of faltering for lack of fuel—in contrast with the industrialized capitalist West; nor, thanks partially to previous grain imports, do they have current food problems.

Need for Reform

By way of contrast, the equivalent of a depression looms overously over other lands (although the word itself is rarely used), a wave of inflation is bewildering the politics and production of the West and threatening to cripple its middle class.

All kinds of unorthodox currency and payments methods, from Eurodollars to special drawing rights, have enormously swollen the amount of money available, thus pressing prices ever upward and making the prospects of monetary reform ever harder.

All this has produced varying reactions and has tended to incite more international rivalry than cooperation. France just concluded an enormous bilateral arrangement with Iran which has helped avert an immediate crisis here. The United States sold \$5.5 billion in arms last year, which is one way of balancing accounts.

The West, despite statements of optimistic commitments, remains

divided; and it is also in the process of changing shape. The Common Market is increasingly led by a Franco-German axis, which hasn't made up its mind just where it belongs. There is still inadequate cooperation between the transatlantic allies.

Everywhere there are little hints of economic trouble. The United States finds it can't produce enough enriched uranium to fuel the nuclear reactors. It is hawking to foreign lands. Airlines linking Europe and America have raised their fares five times this year alone. France's famous wine industry is shaken by scandal and overproduction wrecks quality. Celebrated Italian art museums are closing for lack of funds.

Meanwhile the Third World's impoverished backward lands are ever hungrier and poorer, ever more dependent on aid from their wealthier cousins, and increasingly aware that less and less of this aid is in the offing. More-

over, when it does come, its real worth is less than its statistical value.

This global time of troubles comes when many nations were about to change their traditional orientation. Norway is on the verge of basing its future on a petroleum economy because of the North Sea oil discoveries.

Britain is preparing for a similar shift to an industry fueled by oil, not coal, and more continental, less overseas trade. Holland is moving to natural gas for energy. France, followed by West Germany, races to develop its nuclear power.

Atomic electricity is moving ahead relatively more rapidly in Western Europe than the United States. On this side of the Atlantic electric production is nationalized or more centrally controlled and can make decisions more easily for purely economic reasons. Also, there has until now been far greater reliance on imported fuel than in America,

spurring fascination with peaceful atomic.

Europe's transitional period takes time to accomplish, however. The question is whether the advanced nations will be able to stave off economic collapse, produced by uncontrollable inflation, long enough to adjust to the new rules being sought.

An even bigger question is whether the straitened circumstances of today's prosperous countries will cause them to shut their eyes to the tragedy of the hungry poor around them. If adequate answers are not found—and soon, enough—it is logical to expect that those who suffer the consequences will look with increasing interest at the monolithic Marxist systems.

Those, while rightly controlled with respect to human rights, are at the same time free of today's ominous curse, famine, among the poor, inflation among the rich, diminished energy supplies for everyone.

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Ehrlichman and Nixon

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The conviction of John Ehrlichman for conspiracy and perjury in the case of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist—though it will be appealed—is regarded here as highly significant for two main reasons.

First, it rested in part on the principle that an official is responsible for the acts of his subordinates if he approved in general an illegal plan and even if he did not approve of specific acts of burglary under that plan.

Second, it sustained Judge Gerhard Gesell's principle that even good motives do not justify illegal acts. "An individual cannot escape criminal liability simply because he sincerely but incorrectly believes that his acts are justified in the name of patriotism, of national security," he told the jury.

These two points bear directly on the question of what a govern-

ment official may or may not do and, if sustained, are likely to make White House aides much more cautious in the future about authorizing dubious practices regardless of their motives. And they bear indirectly on the continuing impeachment inquiry in the case of President Nixon.

A Distinction

Here a distinction has to be made between the Ehrlichman case and the Nixon case. Ehrlichman approved in writing a "covert operation" to examine Dr. Fielding's files on Ellsberg's psychiatric record, provided that operation was "not traceable." There is no such evidence that President Nixon did the same.

Nevertheless, the Judiciary Committee's transcript of a March 22, 1973, conversation between the President and John Mitchell, does suggest evidence that the President did know about the cover-up of illegal acts, or did not "take care that the laws are faithfully executed," but conspired to, and did, obstruct justice by suggesting that his aides avoid telling the truth.

In that conversation, the President, according to the Judiciary Committee's transcript of a flexible policy of giving some information to the Senate Watergate committee "in order to get on with the cover-up plan."

Later, in the same conversation, in the long Nixon-Mitchell exchange, which the President personally directed should be cut out of the transcripts he made public on April 30, Nixon is quoted as saying (skipping his barnyard language): "I want you all to stonewall it. Let them think this suspected alibi, plead the Fifth Amendment, cover up or anything else, if it'll save the plan, that's the whole thing."

In short, the President, according to this passage, clearly knew in general about the cover-up, which was an obstruction of justice and, if tolerated by the President, a violation of his oath to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and if Ehrlichman's conviction is sustained on the basis of his general approval of a "covert operation," then the President is in even deeper trouble as being a party to a specific crime.

The psychological effect of the Ehrlichman conviction on the Judiciary Committee and the members of the House and Senate is probably more important than anything else. The President and his lawyer are saying that to impeach and convict, you have to find clear evidence that Nixon personally, and intentionally, committed a high crime, prove him unequivocally to be a crook, or to use the vivid but offensive common phrase, "find the smoking gun" in his hands.

In the Ehrlichman case, the judge and jury said something

far less than this could be a crime: "You didn't have to catch Ehrlichman rifling Dr. Fielding's files in order to convict him. Or even prove that he said, 'Go burgle his office and get the files.' Given if he thought it was okay to mount a 'covert operation' just so it wasn't 'traceable,' Gesell said that enough to convict."

Key figures in the House Judiciary Committee, like Rep. Thomas B. Riffeback, R-Ill., have been edging toward the argument that the test of impeachment is not one of finding the "smoking gun" but the wider test of general knowledge of crime, and now the conviction of Ehrlichman has greatly strengthened his position.

Decisive Factor

In their slow and steady way, the courts are becoming the decisive factor in this controversy, and the conviction of Ehrlichman, is only an example of their power. Within a week or two, before the Judiciary Committee votes whether to bring in articles of impeachment, the Supreme Court will decide over the rest of the tapes and evidence.

That will be the critical moment for all three branches of government—judicial, executive and legislative. The first question lies with the members of the Supreme Court, and it is an ironic accident of history that while they were considering their decision, former Chief Justice Earl Warren died, and the members of the court marched to the solemn music in the Washington Cathedral, and they listened to the appeals for justice and unity in the republic, and former Justice Abe Fortas and Arthur Goldberg were with them, and one wondered what they thought.

Later we will hear from Chief Justice Burger, as we heard from Judge Gesell in the Ehrlichman case, and in the end of this tragedy, the courts are likely to be decisive on what the Congress does.

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New Power Of Jordan's King Hussein

By Evans and Novak

AMMAN—King Hussein, whose war against Palestinian guerrillas four years ago made him the black sheep of the Arab world, is now on a crest of personal influence, backed by quiet but heavy American support, in the pan-Arab political battle to regain lost territories from Israel, including the crucial West Bank of his own kingdom.

With Palestinian nationalists Yasser Arafat insisting that only he can represent the "Palestinian people" in the creation of an independent Palestinian state on the Israeli-occupied West Bank, it is Hussein who for the moment is in the cat-bird seat.

The doughty King's credentials are becoming clearer every day. As both he and his Prime Minister, Zaid Rifai, carefully explain, there is no such thing as a "Palestinian people," but at least four different "Palestinian peoples." Each has its own special interest and background.

There is, first, the East Bank Palestinians within Hussein's own kingdom of Jordan, some 300,000 strong including refugees from the West Bank, a very large percentage of whom are now integrated into Jordan's economy. Next is the Palestine in the West Bank of the Jordan River, numbering about 600,000, who have been under Israeli occupation since the 1967 war.

And Others

Still another "Palestinian people" are the 500,000 refugees now living in squalid lives in the refugee camps of Syria and Lebanon on a bare subsistence of a few cents a day. Finally, there is the Palestine of Gaza, the small, fertile strip along the Mediterranean between Israel and the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula.

One could also add the Palestine within Israel itself—450,000 Arabs who kept their homes and jobs after Israel's creation as a state 25 years ago and hold Israeli citizenship (but not real equality with Israeli Jews).

It requires no mental gymnastics to perceive that Arafat's claim as "sole representative" of the Palestinian people is questionable. Indeed, that claim rests primarily with those Palestinians whose outrage over Israel's successive territorial acquisitions led them to join the Palestine Liberation Organization along with other, more radical nationalist-terrorist outfits. As a ranking Western ambassador told us: "We've all been coaxed into thinking that the PLO really does represent the Palestinian people."

Here on the East Bank of his kingdom, evidence is available to bolster Hussein's claim to represent the Palestinians. Arafat, even though Hussein himself is not Palestinian. One example: Of the more than 50,000 Palestinian nationalists who fought Hussein when he drove the guerrillas out of Jordan in 1970 and 1971, far more than half are now living peacefully here with jobs and families.

A Center

Moreover, Hussein's 1971 proposal to the West Bank Palestinians, now under Israeli occupation, for a United Arab Kingdom—a semi-autonomous West Bank linked to the East Bank—confirms with promises of political and economic life in the rich Jordan River valley. During 400 years of Turkish rule, the Jordan River was not a boundary but the natural agricultural center of a unified life on both its banks.

The West Bank city of Nablus, for example, was a provincial capital in the Turkish empire which included the East Bank city of Salt under the administrative control. Today, despite 35 years of Israeli independence and 7 years of Israeli occupation of the entire West Bank, there is virtually no East Bank Palestinian family without relatives across the river on the West Bank.

The main purpose of the Geneva conference is to implement United Nations Resolution 242, calling simply for return of territories seized by Israel in 1967, not final political settlement. Since the West Bank was seized from Hussein, not Arafat, Hussein is the man to see in Geneva.

With his arrested East Bank king now in the midst of an economic boom and his relations with both Syrian President Hafez Assad and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat turning from sour to sweet, Hussein is preparing for the critical territorial struggle with Israel, ready to convert possible success into a glittering asset for use in deciding the eventual political disposition of the West Bank.

Obituaries

Sybil Hathaway, 91, Dame Of Channel Island of Sark

SARK, Channel Islands, July 14 (Reuters).—The Dame of Sark, Mrs. Sybil Hathaway, 91, who had held feudal dominion over this tiny island off France since 1927, died today.

In the 18th century, the island's government was granted special status and powers by Queen Elizabeth I and they survived almost intact to the present day. Sark has no income tax, no divorce and no serious crime. Cars are banned but farmers among the 500 inhabitants are permitted to import a limited number of tractors.

Dame Sybil defended herself against charges of feudalism by maintaining that she kept the ancient laws and customs "in order to keep Sark a place of peace and quiet."

"What was good enough for William the Conqueror is good enough for us," she would say.

Dame Sybil's death at her home here was announced by her daughter, Mrs. Brandon Michael Beaumont, is heir to La Seigneurie of Sark.

In 1940, the Channel Islands were occupied by the Germans and Dame Sybil was deported to Germany and imprisoned for more than 2 1/2 years.

Her husband, Robert Hathaway, a Yale graduate who served in the Royal Flying Corps in World War I and later became a British subject, died in 1954.

Lord Blackett

LONDON, July 14 (NYT).—Lord Blackett, 76, one of Britain's most versatile scientists, died yesterday.

For more than 40 years he did research into the secrets of the construction of matter. He won the Nobel Prize for physics in 1948 for his studies of cosmic rays. He was former president of the Royal Society.

During World War II, he did an analytical study that played a major role in the defeat of the German submarine menace. For this, he was given the highest American civilian award, the Medal of Merit.

Lord Blackett was the author of many scientific papers and books, including "Military and Political Consequences of Atomic Energy" and "Weapons in East-West Relations." He also published "Studies of War, Nuclear and Conventional," a reproduction of postwar articles and lectures dealing with general aspects of nuclear war and an account of his wartime experience in the practical field of operations research.

Dr. Frederick C. Grant, NEW YORK, July 14 (NYT).—The Rev. Dr. Frederick C. Grant, 88, an author and leading biblical scholar, died Thursday in New York. He was Dr. Edgar Robinson professor emeritus of biblical theology at Union Theological Seminary.

Dr. Eugene K. Rabe

CINCINNATI, July 14 (AP).—Dr. Eugene K. Rabe, 61, professor of astronomy at the University of Cincinnati and a specialist in celestial mechanics, died Thursday following a two-month illness.

In 1950, he published what was considered the most accurate measurement of the distance from

the earth to the sun, called the astronomical unit. The measurement is important in the aiming of space probes.

James R. Leavell

OCEAN SPRINGS, Miss., July 14 (AP).—James R. Leavell, 86, former president and board member of Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., died Friday. Before his retirement in 1950, he was director of International Harvester Co., Armour & Co., Illinois Central Railroad, Lamar Life Insurance Co. and the Southern Co. of Atlanta.

Death of Peronist Union Chief Increases Labor's Disarray

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, July 14 (NYT).—Adelino Romero, 51, newly elected leader of the federation that controls Argentine labor, died yesterday of a heart attack. His death left the Peronist trade union movement in further disarray.

Mr. Romero, who led the Textile Workers' Union, was elected on Thursday as secretary-general of the General Confederation of Workers, which claims three million members.

Mr. Romero was considered one of the more moderate Peronist labor leaders, who are locked in a bitter struggle with left-wing Peronists for control of the vast political movement that supported the late President Juan Peron.

Mr. Romero had risen to the post of temporary secretary-general of the confederation of workers after the death of its Spanish-born leader, Juan Peron, in September after the organization's leader, Jose Rucci, was assassinated by left-wing Peronist guerrillas.

Both Mr. Romero and Mr. Rucci had been favored by Peron for their unquestioning allegiance. Even though Mr. Romero was admitted to a hospital with a heart ailment a day before the CGT elections on Thursday, he was the only candidate for the leadership post.

"As usual in the union elections here, there was only one slate of candidates, made known to the hundreds of delegates only a few hours before the voting took place."

Although there is not much question that the labor movement is the strongest and most unified faction in Peronist Argentina, considerable apprehension among Argentines as to how the labor leaders intend to use their vast power.

With the death of Mr. Romero, the CGT leadership goes to the adjutant secretary-general Segundo Palma, the leader of the Construction Workers' Union and a man closely tied to the most conservative elements in the labor movement.

Wage-Price Freeze
Mr. Romero was a strong supporter of the wage-price freeze that formed the basis of Peron's economic policy and continued to support the pact despite increasing labor unrest, shortages and black marketing.

Right-wing labor unions, led by



The Dame of Sark

Opposed A-Bombing Japan Cities

Spaatz, Head of U.S. Bombing Against Axis Powers, Is Dead

WASHINGTON, July 14 (NYT).—Gen. Carl A. "Toocy" Spaatz, 83, the first U.S. Air Force chief of staff, one of the first officers to recognize the military potential of the plane and a commander who applied it with decisive effect in World War II, died today at Walter Reed Medical Center here.

A West Point graduate in the class of 1914, he started his career as a second lieutenant assigned to infantry duty in Hawaii. But at West Point, he had been inspired when he saw Glenn Curtis fly a fragile biplane and he soon asked for transfer to the aviation school at San Diego. In 1916, he was one of the first 25 graduates.

Flew Against Villa

During the next 32 years he filled almost every post military aviation could offer him. He flew with the Pershing expedition against Pancho Villa in Mexico and was organized and presided over what was then the largest flying school in the world. In France during World War I, he was sent to the front.

Under orders then to return to the United States, he asked for and was granted a tour of combat duty during which he shot down three German planes.

During World War II, he first commanded the strategic air forces that bombed Germany and then those that attacked Japan. So close was Gen. Spaatz's name identified with bombing in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France, Germany and Japan that his forces became known as the Spaatzwaifs.

He commanded the forces that dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, although he believed that Japan was already defeated before these devices were used. He urged demonstration of the atomic bomb's destructiveness in the harbor off Tokyo or in some other uninhabited place as an alternative to the attack on cities, but his advice did not prevail.

Retired in 1948

After the war, Gen. Spaatz was named commander of the Air Force. A full general, he retired in 1948.

As a civilian he wrote articles for Life magazine and then joined

ed Newsweek as a commentator on military affairs. In recent years, he had been fully retired.

Gen. Spaatz was born in Boyertown, Pa., on June 23, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spaatz. The spelling was changed later to discourage the pronunciation of the name as "spots" rather than "spots."

At West Point, he acquired the nickname of "Toocy," which friends and relatives called him the rest of his life, for no other reason than that he resembled an upperclassman named Toocy.



Gen. Carl Spaatz in 1945

Bonn Plans a Major Tax Cut Next Year to Bar Recession

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BONN, July 14 (NYT).—West German authorities are planning a significant tax reduction next year to increase the purchasing power of consumers and to check the recessionary forces gathering in Europe's biggest economy.

What Bonn does is of importance all over the Continent. The master plan is to spur West German purchases from Communist Market partners—particularly France, Italy and Britain—and thereby help these countries earn the money they need to pay for higher-priced oil.

The tax reduction is a certainty—the only question is how it will be distributed," a high Finance Ministry official said. The Social Democratic government under Chancellor Helmut Schmidt wants relief exclusively for lower-income and medium-income groups, but is having trouble getting this concept approved in the upper house of parliament, where the Christian Democratic opposition holds a one-vote majority.

Foreign Workers Leave

The slump, which has caused unemployment to rise above 2 1/2 per cent of the work force—a high figure for West Germany—and which has led to the departure of 100,000 of the 2.5 million foreign workers here, has been felt most strongly by the building industry and the automobile makers.

The construction industry is operating at less than 60 per cent of capacity and many building companies are financially troubled. Practically all consumer goods are selling slowly, and there has been a marked increase in savings—a \$500-million inflow into bank accounts during the last 12 months, compared with a \$250-million outflow during the preceding 12 months.

West Germany's economic strength is in exports, which makes the country particularly vulnerable in any downturn in world business.

Timing Is Vital

Of considerable importance is the timing of the tax cut, which would pump some \$3 billion into the economy. Some economists fear that any premature fiscal move would jeopardize the anti-inflation effort, which has already yielded the best results in the industrialized world.

The cost-of-living index rose by 6.9 per cent at an annual rate in June, but it is expected that it might turn upward in the fall. Prices elsewhere have been rising at twice the West German rate. Yet, policy is already shifting. The tight credit squeeze of the central bank has been eased in a delicate maneuver aimed at

Army Seeks Reform Ideas For Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, July 14 (AP).—Ethiopia's armed forces invited their countrymen yesterday to recommend national reforms.

An announcement on radio and television said troops were placing suggestion boxes at four locations in Addis Ababa to receive proposals from the people to the Armed Forces Coordinating Committee.

The Committee, in effect, has been running the country since late June, when soldiers began arresting officers and civilians they said were corrupt or inefficient. Another official was arrested yesterday, the 58th during the drive.

The announcement said all Ethiopians should join "efforts to speed up reforms of the country" that the committee expounded Tuesday in a 13-point policy statement.

New Constitution

The statement promised a new constitution that would give more power to parliament and the premier and convert the traditional feudalistic system into a constitutional monarchy.

The statement also promised to abolish "certain traditional beliefs and customs which hamper the unity and progress of Ethiopia." These were not spelled out.

The troops announced the arrest of Deputy Gov. Esheder Dinde of Godea Province yesterday. His name had been on a list of 28 men who were given until Friday to surrender. Only two of the men, Dejazmach Tesfayoh Enqu-Selassie and his brother Tadesse Enqu-Selassie, remained at large. Dejazmach Enqu-Selassie is a former provincial governor and his brother, a former district governor.

An army spokesman said the brothers would be tracked down and brought to trial.

Eritrean Leader Slain

ADDIS ABABA, July 14 (UPI).—Gunnmen yesterday assassinated Hamid Feraq Hamid, former president of the Eritrean Assembly, as he prayed in a mosque at Agordat, about 100 miles northwest of here, diplomatic sources said.

The sources said they believed Mr. Hamid was killed by members of the Eritrean Liberation Front, because he had advocated federal status for Eritrea and opposed the ELF's goal of complete independence.

Slaying of Policeman Charged to Briton, 28

CATERHAM, England, July 14 (AP).—Bryan Von Bulow, 28, was charged yesterday with murdering a policeman here a week ago. Constable John Schofield was killed when he and a colleague in a police patrol car stopped a man for questioning in a street in this country town 30 miles south of London. Mr. Von Bulow is expected to appear in court tomorrow.

2 Air Crashes Fatal To 7 in West Germany

MANNHEIM, West Germany, July 14 (AP).—Seven persons were killed in two West German air crashes this morning.

Three were Mannheim policemen who died in a helicopter that crashed while on traffic-control duty. Four West Germans were killed in a sports plane that crashed several hundred kilometers to the southeast.

Soviet Jews Freed

MOSCOW, July 14 (AP).—About 40 Jewish activists, arrested to prevent demonstrations during President Nixon's visit here, have been released from Soviet prisons, Jewish sources report.

Japanese Finance Minister Is Said to Weigh Resignation

TOKYO, July 14 (AP).—Finance Minister Taken Fukuda apparently is determined to resign and an announcement is expected this week, sources said yesterday.

They said that Mr. Fukuda had discussed his strategy with close political associates and expressed hopes of meeting Premier Kakuei Tanaka Tuesday.

The outcome of that meeting will determine whether Mr. Fukuda quits, they added.

Mr. Tanaka's political position has suffered two setbacks recently—in the upper house election last Sunday and by the resignation of Deputy Premier Takeo Miki Friday.

Mr. Miki said he was disenchanted with Mr. Tanaka's politics. He said he wanted to devote his time to "renovating and modernizing" the party.

Sources said Mr. Tanaka and his lieutenants were holding a series of meetings to discuss ways to appease dissidents and prevent the ruling Liberal Democratic party from falling apart.

The sources said ultimately at this moment could help the opposition Socialists, Communists and Buddhist parties maneuver closer to forming a coalition.

There also was speculation that if Mr. Fukuda resigns, he and Mr. Miki and their followers may try to form a nucleus for a new party leadership.

Mr. Miki, Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, and Trade Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone

helped bring Mr. Tanaka to power by defeating Mr. Fukuda in a hotly contested party presidential election two years ago.

Mr. Nakasone went on record recently in support of Mr. Tanaka. Mr. Ohira is expected to follow suit but he has been non-committal so far.

Mr. Fukuda, who still aspires to be premier, is considered one of the top ministers in Mr. Tanaka's cabinet.

Troop Shifts On Pakistan Border Denied

NEW DELHI, July 14 (Reuters).—Afghanistan has denied Pakistani charges that Kabul has redeployed troops along the two nations' frontier and has counter-attacked that Pakistan bombed the Baidak and Pakhtoon people in two border districts. All India Radio today quoted Afghanistan radio as saying.

An Afghanistan Foreign Ministry spokesman reportedly said that Pakistan's claim was designed to divert attention from that nation's attacks on the border peoples.

Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, touring a frontier area, yesterday warned Afghanistan against attacking his nation. His Foreign Ministry previously had said that both Afghanistan and India were making unusual troop redeployments along their borders with Pakistan.

India's Reaction

India has dismissed the Pakistani claims and counter-charged that Pakistan was shifting its troops on its Indian border.

In Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, a disputed area between India and Pakistan, 91 policemen were injured as they tried to break up clashes between rival political factions yesterday.

The Press Trust of India reported that Srinagar police fired tear gas and used charges with steel-tipped bamboo poles to break up the clashes in which more than 100 persons were injured.

Peaceful Pledge

NEW DELHI, July 14 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress party pledged yesterday "to settle all differences with Pakistan bilaterally and by peaceful means."

A resolution adopted unanimously by the party's working committee expressed regret that "the process of normalization received a setback by Pakistan unilaterally calling off the proposed India-Pakistan talks scheduled for June 10, using India's peaceful nuclear test as an excuse."

Judge Threatens To Jail Baltimore Strike Leaders

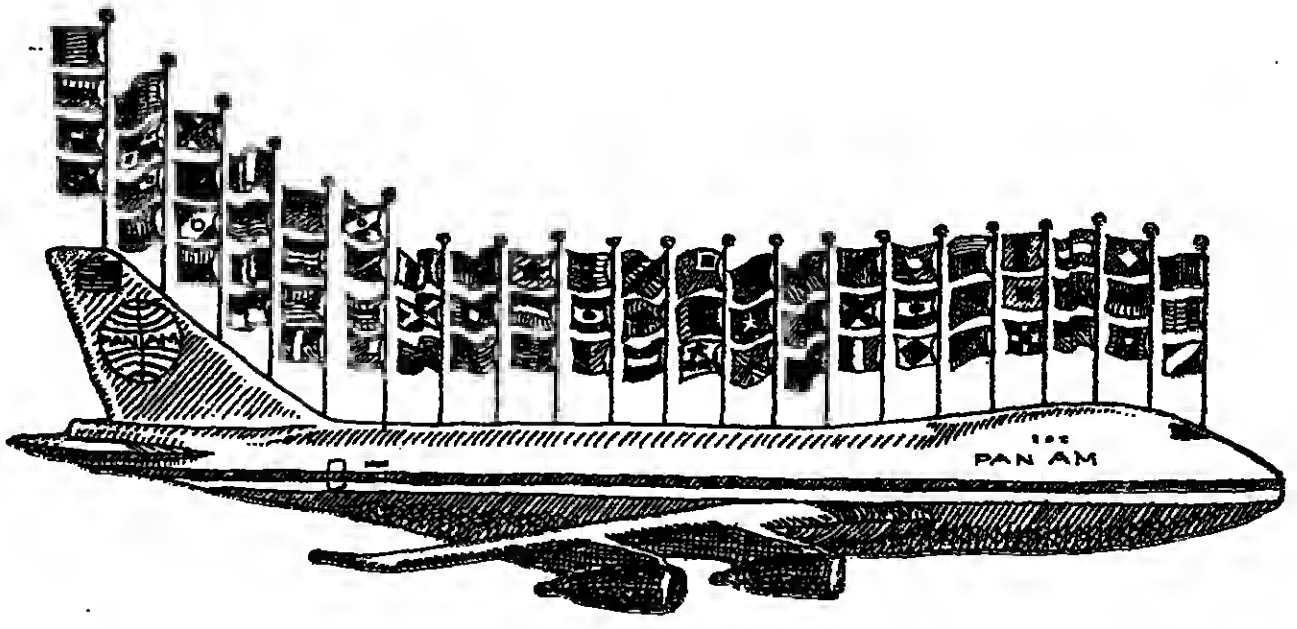
BALTIMORE, July 14 (AP).—A judge yesterday threatened leaders of police and other municipal employees with prison sentences unless they ended walkouts by tomorrow. All the strikers are demanding more money. The police union and its leader also face fines totaling \$35,000 a day for ignoring a temporary injunction against the strike by about 350 of the city's 2,400 policemen. About 3,000 garbage collectors and roads, parks and sewer workers also are on strike.

Bargaining sessions continued in an effort to end the police walkout. It began Thursday night after several days of a job slowdown. There were reports that a settlement was near.

State troopers patrolled city streets Friday and last night to prevent a repetition of the looting that erupted after the police walkout. City police officers said this afternoon that the strikers no longer would be needed.

Berlin Border Shooting

BERLIN, July 14 (UPI).—East German border guards opened fire early today and stopped a woman trying to flee to West Berlin, the police said. The woman, apparently unhurt, was arrested.



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U.S. Pros and Cons

The Great U.S. Debate On the Detente Policy

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON (NYT).—In the aftermath of the latest Moscow conference, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has called for a national debate on the merits of the Nixon administration's detente policy with the Soviet Union.

There seems to be no lack of debaters. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee plans to hold hearings on the subject later this summer and the House Foreign Affairs Committee is wading up its own sessions on the issue.

Those who favor detente—a state of international life that has developed in the last three years since President Nixon made his first Moscow journey—say that it contributes to a relaxation of tensions between the world's two most potent nuclear powers. Differences in ideological policies and economic systems will remain as will continue big-power rivalry in other parts of the world, they say. But, with nuclear confrontation less likely, both societies have had a chance to become more involved with each other in the various fields of science, culture and trade, providing incentives to both sides to maintain the trend toward normal relations.

The critics of detente here view it as an interlude in the continuing struggle between the free world and Communism brought about by a Soviet desire to lull the West into believing that it is now less necessary to keep defenses strong.

Trade Increase

What does the United States get from detente? The advocates see long-term peace as the eventual dividend. They also envisage increased trade—which has boomed from \$200 million in 1971 to \$1.4 billion in 1973—as boosting the American economy. The various other exchanges they regard as having a certain symbolic importance.

Those unhappy with detente believe the blockade of direct confrontation has been caused by the U.S. deterrent. They believe detente should not lead to U.S. arms cuts unless matched closely by similar verified Soviet reductions. They scoff at the trade figures as a disguised form of economic aid to Moscow. They cite the relatively low rates of interest—3 per cent on government-backed Export-Import Bank credits, to encourage exports—when U.S. firms had to pay double that for loans at home. Moreover, the Russians, by skillfully playing off various exporters, were able in 1973 to get huge amounts of grain at cheap prices, thereby pushing the price of U.S. grains higher and adding to the country's inflation.

What, does the Soviet Union get from detente? Both sides see the Russians as gaining techno-

logical know-how in computers, electronics, chemicals and truck-building from the West to streamline their economy. Those who boost detente argue that, as a result of this, the Russians are under additional pressure to avoid confrontation since demands are building up at home for a higher standard of living. The dissenters believe that little of this technological assistance has been directed to the civilian sector, most of it being used by the Soviet military to improve missile capabilities.

Chinese Question

Both sides agree that detente also has permitted the Russians to pay more attention to China and less to the West. But they disagree on whether the Moscow-Washington rapprochement diminishes or increases the chances of a Soviet-Chinese war. The critics say that because detente makes the Western countries less likely to threaten the Russians, it increases the possibility that Soviet military men might seek a confrontation with China.

On the question of who gains the most from detente, supporters of the policy see shared benefits. Both societies have problems at home and in time of peace both peoples will gain. The supporters also argue that an improved international climate must lead to a liberalization within the Soviet Union, a gain for the United States in the sense that increased personal freedom is a "victory" for Western ideas. Strategically, they say, detente already has led to an increase in U.S. influence in the Arab world.

The critics believe the Russians so far have been the "winners." They argue that nothing fundamental has changed within Soviet society and that in some areas repression seems to have increased. The Russians, they believe, have taken advantage of detente to build up their military might.

Other, more specific issues also will have to be answered. Some of them: Which side possesses a nuclear advantage, if any, and is a nuclear advantage possible or even desirous when both sides possess such enormous arsenals of missiles and bombers? Should the United States, with its traditional emphasis on personal freedom, continue cultural and scientific exchanges with a government which places censorship, travel restrictions and other barriers in the way of its scientists and other intellectuals? Should trade, however beneficial to the U.S. economy, be made conditional on Soviet domestic changes? Should the United States become involved in a multi-billion-dollar project to explore the natural gas of Siberia, thereby perhaps finding another source of energy but running the risk of reliance on another foreign power?

So Far, Study Has Been Down to Earth

500 Yogis Walk on Fire to Help Science

By William J. Drummond

NEW DELHI.—At the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, a team of physicians has been carefully observing a small army of yogis.

Some have reclined on a bed of nails. Others chose to burn barefoot across hot coals or bury themselves alive. Others ate glass or swallowed powerful acid. Some tried to go far unsuccessfully to levitate.

The reason for the study of the exotic antics of more than 500 yogis is a serious one. The team, headed by a physiologist, Dr. G.S. Chhina, has been trying to establish once and for all the health effects of yoga.

A mixture of national pride and scientific interest has motivated this research.

"If the Chinese can tell the world about acupuncture, why can we not tell the world about

yoga?" asked Dr. P. Dirsch, an Indian public health administrator who recently joined the World Health Organization.

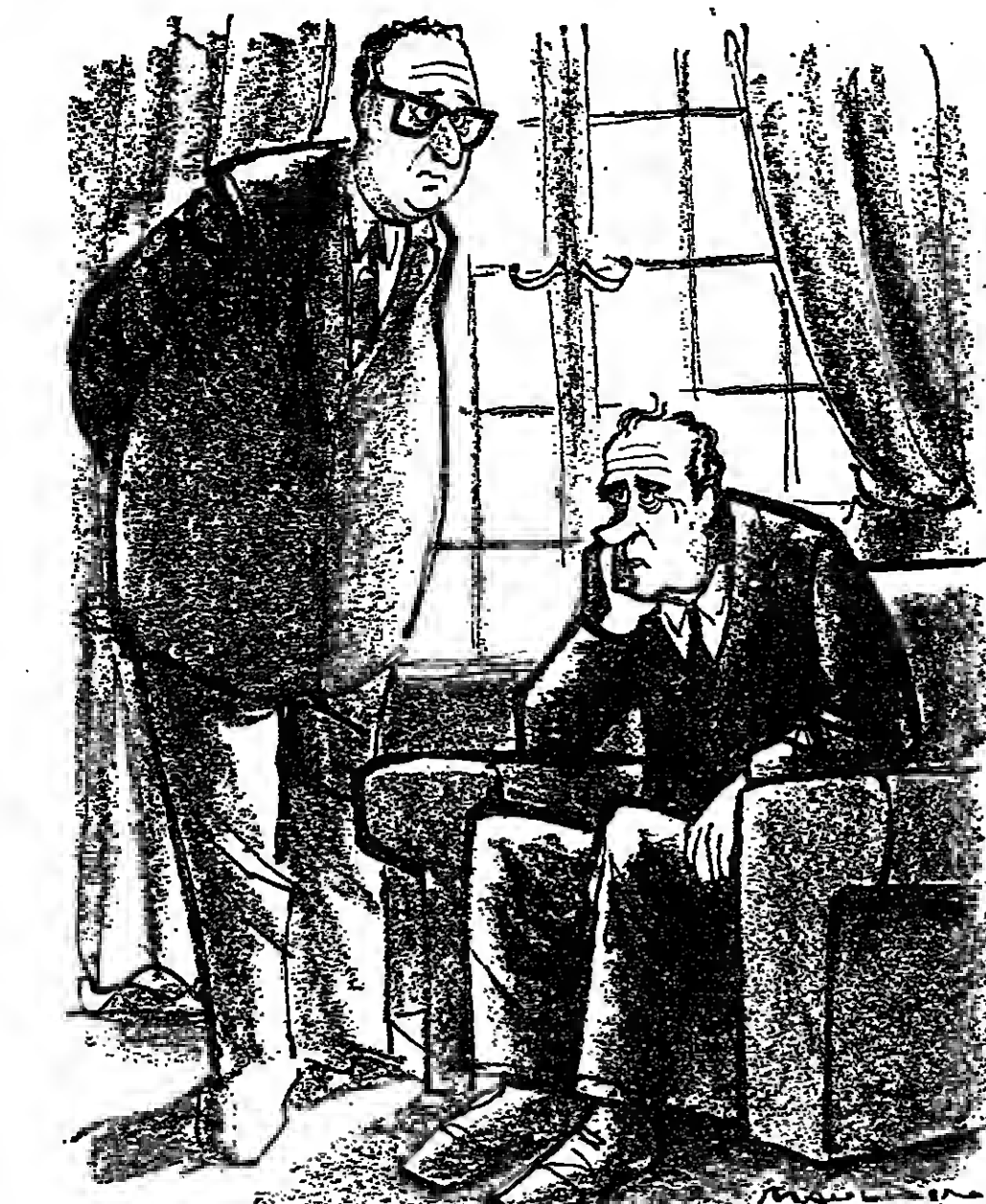
The Indian Council of Medical Research, along with the institute, is financing the research on the yogis.

'No Breakthrough'

While conceding that the research has provided "no breakthrough," Dr. Chhina said, "yoga does affect the functions of the body... We have substantiated some of the claims of the yogis." Yoga is a system for the regeneration of man. Under its tenets, the body is the first instrument of religion.

"Hathayoga," which is basically physical culture, is regarded as the first step toward mental purification and spiritual awakening.

The ultimate aim of yoga is supposed to be union with God,



'How Could I Have Said Such Mean Things About Communists in the Old Days?'

Sees Common U.S., Peking Interests

Sen. Jackson Describes China Trip

By Sen. Henry M. Jackson

RECENTLY, I had more than 15 hours of detailed and frank conversations with top Chinese leaders in Peking. In addition to discussions with Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chiao Kuan-hua and others, I met with Premier Chou En-lai in a hospital where he is recuperating. I met and been-aided, he was thoroughly familiar with my talks with other officials, and thus we were able to move directly to key issues.

I came away from these discussions with the impression that there are many areas in which American interests parallel those of the Chinese. Even though we use different terminology to express our positions and even though we start from different premises, there is a range of matters in which the national inter-

ests of our two countries are compatible. I found that many of my own positions on vital issues, now being debated in the United States, were understood and sympathetically appreciated by the Chinese. I was able to explain to key Chinese officials the nature of the American decision-making process and the increasing importance of Congress in foreign policy matters.

The talks strongly reinforced my impression that the Chinese have a rather realistic view of the geopolitical situation on the Eurasian land mass. At the center of Chinese concern is what they perceive to be the expansionist and unreliable nature of the Soviet Union. While the Chinese are convinced of their capacity to defend themselves on the basis of self-reliance, they see Soviet policy as in part directed at their encirclement.

Word of Honor

To the Chinese, one's word of honor is more important than formal agreements on paper, and they profoundly distrust the Soviet Union for failing to act with integrity. The Chinese have learned from bitter experience that their treaties with the Russians are of little value, and they value the frankness with which Americans have spoken with them. I found that while we both could easily identify a wide variety of issues on which we could agree, they also respected our frankness when we identified matters on which we disagreed. At no point did ideology prove to be a hindrance to precise communication.

It is clear that the Chinese recognize the importance of NATO and the danger of any immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Europe. China's position is that the Soviets are "leaning to the East in preparation for an attack on the West." That is, the Chinese are concerned about

the weakness of Europe and the need for greater unity among the Western allies. They feel deeply that the security of their own area is affected by what happens in the European area, and they are now very forthcoming in encouraging a strong NATO.

Beyond this, the Chinese perceive a threat in Soviet involvement in the Indian subcontinent and in the Persian Gulf, particularly Russian pressure on Iran and Pakistan. They are concerned by what, to them, seems a United American understanding of the preceding threats to Pakistan's territorial integrity.

Commercial Basis

I was struck by the Chinese spirit of self-reliance—not only in the matter of security planning but also in their handling of foreign trade. The American people will welcome the news that trade with China is evolving on a solid commercial basis—in contrast to trade with Russia.

The Soviet Union, of course, is asking for economic benefits which involve the transfer of sophisticated American technology and a massive infusion of American capital. These transactions are supported by U.S. government credits, which are in turn subsidized by the already hard-pressed American taxpayer so that the Soviets can pay a far lower interest rate than he must pay for any loan. Unlike the Russians, the Chinese are not seeking such special U.S. taxpayer-subsidized credits.

Two years have elapsed since the Shanghai communiqué issued during President Nixon's visit to China, and we should now be pressing on toward new advances in Sino-American relations, including the establishment of resident news correspondents in each country, more substantial programs of cultural and educational exchanges and the settlement of the assets issue.

Issue of Relations

On the matter of diplomatic recognition, we should try to reverse the location of our embassy and liaison office in Taipei and Peking. (The United States has an embassy in Taipei and a liaison office in Peking, and a change of this nature would amount to full diplomatic recognition of the People's Republic of China.)

In short, I believe we should be moving more rapidly than we are toward a closer relationship between the People's Republic of China and this country. This is in our own self-interest; it is in the self-interest of China, and above all else, it is in the interest of world peace. We must move beyond contacts between a limited number of personalities to a more institutionalized process and a far wider range of relationships.

We must grasp this moment in history—when geopolitical considerations have brought our two countries closer together—to build a web of relations which will promote peace, especially as China moves ahead to become a nuclear and industrial power.

Mr. Jackson, the junior senator from the State of Washington, wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Subsidies to Plug the Dike for 2 Years

Eastern Europe's Inflation Stopgap

By Dusko Doder

BUDAPEST (WP).—The countries of Eastern Europe have acknowledged in their current negotiations that the dike they are erecting against Western inflation will inevitably cave in and that they will be forced soon to increase sharply the prices of raw materials and energy.

But the Soviet bloc nations are determined to maintain their consumer prices at current levels during the next two years through a variety of anti-inflationary measures, including large subsidies.

The decision was reported by East European officials and other sources who stressed that consumer price increases were "politically unacceptable." The explanation of the stand suggests that the Soviet bloc nations want to preclude any political turmoil such as the Polish upheaval sparked by workers' riots in December, 1970, against price increases on basic commodities.

Western inflation will thus be imported into Eastern Europe without its effects being passed on to the consumers.

For the centrally planned economies of Comecon, the East European economic bloc, this will mean severe distortions in domestic price structures during 1974 and 1975. It will also mean some tough and painful bargaining among Comecon experts who are engaged in drafting the next five-year plan, covering the 1975-80 period.

Hungary's Move

A clear indication of initial price changes was given last month when Hungary announced a series of increases in the prices of raw materials for domestic products, plus effective on Jan. 1. Crude oil will double, natural gas will go up by more than 40 per cent, various raw materials by between 35 per cent and 75 per cent and metals by between 10 per cent and 100 per cent.

Under the current five-year plan, the Soviet Union is supplying its East European clients with energy and raw materials at prices negotiated in 1969 and 1970. Despite the recent dramatic increases on world markets, the Russians are committed, for instance, to sell crude oil to Eastern Europe at little over \$2 a barrel, or about one-fourth of the current market price, through 1975.

Other Comecon members—East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria—get most of their energy and raw materials from the Soviet Union. Hungary gets 90 per cent of its fuel and ore from the Soviet Union. The Russians supply 90 per cent of Poland's crude-oil needs and more than 80 per cent of its iron-ore requirements.

Just what Communist planners intend to do to prevent the increased prices of energy and raw materials from being passed on to their consumers in the long run is unclear. But Hungary's anti-inflationary struggle offers an example of short-term strategy.

As outlined by officials in interviews last week, the government expects to compensate firms for keeping their domestic prices at current levels.

The nation's inflation rate in 1973 was 3.5 per cent and the government has announced that it intends to reduce that figure to 2 per cent this year. A large section of industrial workers was given an 8 per cent pay raise in 1973—and this year municipal and other white-collar workers are scheduled to get raises as well.

Sad History

Like other East Europeans, the Hungarians are extremely fearful of inflation, having achieved something of a world record in this area in 1946. Hungary's galloping inflation then reached such proportions that \$1 was being exchanged in Budapest for 84 billion pengos, a unit of the Hungarian currency at the time.

The government here has a vested interest in maintaining a solid measure of the economic prosperity that it has achieved through gradual reforms during the last six years.

"Politically speaking, we are against inflation, we cannot afford to have inflation because of the impact it would have on wage earners, the workers," Janos Fekete, vice-chairman of the Hungarian National Bank, said in an interview.

"We have been working very hard to establish the people's confidence in the forint [unit of Hungarian currency] and we cannot play with that confidence," he declared. He said that private savings have been increasing and today amount to the equivalent of nearly \$3 billion. Hungary's national budget for 1974 is about \$11 billion.

The government this year has allocated \$1 billion to subsidize domestic prices of their present levels. Anti-inflationary measures include a cut in tariffs on foreign imports, a reduction in subsidies aimed at stimulating Hungarian exports and two revaluations of the forint (bringing it down from last year's rate of 20 forints for

\$1 to 23 to the dollar at the official rate).

Moreover, the government does not tax interest on private savings.

Export Profits

"The basis of our stability is that we have five-year contracts with our socialist partners," Mr. Fekete said. "We buy a great deal in the West at higher prices now, but we also get higher prices for our exports."

Hungarian exporters, he continued, now have to pay a "tax on excess profits," and these funds are being used to support residential construction.

The national bank is using its monetary levers to stimulate the economy and Mr. Fekete voiced optimism that the annual rate of growth of 7 per cent (in real terms) would again be achieved in 1974, through greater productivity.

Hungary has been borrowing heavily in Western monetary markets but these credits have been used only for those projects deemed capable of producing competitive goods that can be marketed easily in the West.

"We do not restrict credits for those firms that can make a profit," Mr. Fekete said. "The 56-year-old banker, who is regarded as one of the most sophisticated East European money experts, said he was confident that the mechanism devised to combat inflation would work well through 1975."

"I see no problems," he said. "I am working now for the 1976-80 period."

Some Hungarian economists and Western diplomats, however, are considerably less optimistic about prospects for long-term subsidies

of retail prices. This mood can be detected also at the national planning office, where experts are operating virtually in the dark while drafting long-term plans.

"How can one make any valid assumptions when you don't know where the world prices will stand five years from now?" a Hungarian economist asked.

Trade's Effects

In his view and that of others, Comecon is no longer a closed economic system because of dramatic increases in East-West trade during the last four years and Comecon governments have to learn how to coexist with non-socialist economic groupings.

A realignment of the price structure to bring them in line with world economic trends is inevitable, according to this view. And Comecon experts have another year ahead of them to bargain and work out plans.

It is clear from these discussions with East European economists that the Russians have won agreement from their clients to change Comecon rules so that prices could be adjusted to Moscow's liking in the next five-year plan. But the main point that emerged from a top-level Comecon meeting in Bulgaria, two weeks ago is that no firm agreements about price levels have been made.

Increased-price subsidies represent, in effect, a backward step for East European countries, particularly Hungary. But from those economists who dislike the measure see no alternative. They privately hope that the Western inflation wave will subside and things will return to normal.

2 Months After Massacre, Tension Lingers in Maalot

By Terence Smith

MAALOT, Israel (NYT).—The bullet holes in the classroom walls have been plastered over, the shattered windows have been replaced and someone has written on the blackboard in colored chalk: "Happy summer vacation."

The school in Maalot looks normal again, but this town developed a reputation for being a hotbed of terrorism and political violence after the massacre that occurred here eight weeks ago.

The 4,000 residents are still fearful at night, and many still barricade the doors of their apartments before going to sleep. Teams of volunteer psychologists from Tel Aviv visit the town twice a week to help the people deal with what happened here.

Shortly before dawn on May 15, three Arab guerrillas arrived in the town, killed three members of a family and then seized the school, in which more than 100 teen-age children were sleeping.

The Israeli government first decided to give in to the guerrillas' demand that it release 50 Palestinian commandos held in Israeli prisons, but then, with the deadline approaching, decided that it could not fulfill the conditions in time and sent in its soldiers. Twenty-one of the children were killed, along with the three guerrillas, and 66 teenagers were wounded in the shootout.

Mostly Immigrants

The event traumatized the residents, most of whom are poor, educated immigrants from North African countries who came to Israel in the 1950s since Maalot was founded.

For weeks, many of the families slept together at night, often with as many as 20 persons in an apartment. In many cases, they insisted that an armed soldier be in the apartment with them.

The tension has eased somewhat since then, but residents report that it heightens whenever there is an alert or a report that guerrillas may have crossed the Lebanese border five miles to the north.

The killing thrust the town into the limelight after years of official neglect. It has received a steady stream of prominent visitors since May 15, including U.S. Sen. Jacob Javits of New York, Rep. Earmark Fodell of Brooklyn, a delegation representing New York City Mayor Abe Beame, officials of Jewish organizations and Israeli government ministers.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin visited the town shortly after, taking office last month and numerous other ministers have come to consult local leaders about its needs. The government has promised to double its investment in Maalot by building new schools, factories, parks and a modern medical center. The objective, according to Mr. Ben-Zacov, chairman of the town council, is to double Maalot's population within the next four years.

Private Contributions

In addition to the government help, a Maalot memorial fund has been established to receive private contributions. Mr. Ben-Zacov said that about \$12,000 had been raised so far. The town council hopes to use the money to construct a soccer stadium and sports center that will serve as a memorial to the victims.

time of the massacre and as an attraction to keep young people in Maalot.

A number of Israeli and foreign companies have expressed interest in locating plants near Maalot. A cooperative supermarket has agreed to build a large shopping complex here, and although the current population is too small to provide much profit.

All of this investment has been earmarked for Maalot itself, rather than Tarsis, the neighboring Arab village with which it has been administratively linked for 11 years. As part of an experiment in Arab-Jewish coexistence, the two towns were united under a single town council in 1963.

Although they are within a mile of each other, Maalot and Tarsis are in fact worlds apart. Maalot is a dusty, graceless collection of utilitarian apartment blocks while Tarsis has a settled, serene atmosphere that reflects its homogeneous population.

Separate Schools

The residents of the two towns have kept largely to themselves. The children have attended separate schools, studied in separate languages and played separately. A few families have visited each other regularly, but they were the exceptions.

"You have to remember that the Jews of Maalot came from Arab countries where they lived as an ethnic minority without any civil rights," Mr. Ben-Zacov said.

Mr. Ben-Zacov added that there was a "mutual envy" between the relatively poor residents of Maalot and the better educated, more prosperous Arabs of Tarsis. "The people of Maalot resent the better economic status of their neighbors," he said, while the Arabs of Tarsis resent the special tax advantages and government-subsidized loans that the Jews of Maalot receive as new immigrants in a development town.

France Seeking Farm-Price Rise At EEC Meeting

PARIS, July 14 (AP).—French Agriculture Minister Christian Bonnet said in an interview published yesterday that France will demand a general increase in European farm prices at the meeting of Common Market ministers of agriculture, opening in Brussels tomorrow.

Mr. Bonnet said that he intended to make good on President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's election promise to help French farmers overcome the "sawtooth effect" of rising costs and falling prices.

Mr. Bonnet, who will preside at the Brussels meeting, said that a "certain number of countries in the community share our concern, but this is evidently not the case with Britain."

He said that French farm incomes could be expected to decline substantially this year, but he rejected the estimate of French farmers' organizations that there would be a shortfall of 8.5 billion francs (12 billion) compared with last year.

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Only Limitation

Theoretically, there should be no better place in the world to test the claims of yogis than here in India, but Dr. Chhina says the only limitation in the research has been locating enough subjects. It is not easy even here to find yogis in an advanced state of attainment.

True yogis are seldom seen. They rarely stray beyond their caves in the remotest parts of the mountains.

The study group of 500 has taken nearly 18 years to assemble. "I have seen almost all kinds of demonstrations—fire walking, swallowing acid, glass and nails," said Dr. Chhina, "but the yogis would not agree to a detailed investigation. We wanted, for example, to look at them to see if there was a reaction to the acid and to check whether a protective preparation was used."

"But without this kind of detailed study, we cannot offer an explanation. However, he added, "I have seen the head of nails. The yogi had been able to raise his threshold of pain."

Poll in U.S. Finds Biggest Concern Now Is Inflation

PRINCETON, N.J., July 14 (AP).—Americans once again believe inflation is the nation's most serious problem, the latest Gallup poll shows. Earlier this year, those polled were more concerned about the energy crisis.

Forty-eight per cent of the 1,509 persons interviewed from May 31 to June 3 named inflation as their chief concern, while only 6 per cent listed the energy crisis.

In a similar survey in January, 46 per cent of those questioned listed the energy crisis as the nation's most important problem. Only 25 per cent of the respondents then named inflation as their chief concern.

Other problems and the percentage of people who listed them in the latest poll as most serious included:

- "Dissatisfaction with a lack of trust in government," 15 per cent.
- "Corruption in government and Watergate," 11 per cent.
- "Crime-lawlessness," 4 per cent.
- "Moral decline—lack of religion," 4 per cent.

Los Angeles Times.

Euromarket

Banks Crisis of Confidence Eased by Lack of Business

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 14 (UPI)—The summer doldrums, usually the time for much complaining about the absence of new business, are actually cheering up bankers this time. They reason that the lack of activity will help keep the very high tension level in the international marketplace from getting out of hand. And they hope by the time the week of the current market is behind them.

The critical question concerns a financial well-being of the hundreds of small and medium-sized banks that operate in the market. For some months now, there has been a general cry about the risks banks have in taking, especially in making substantial loan commitments to countries whose ability to meet interest charges and principal repayments is a source of increasing concern.

This general worry was made acute late last month when unknown Herstatt of West Germany collapsed—leaving an untold number of banks holding claims against the bank which they were not fully repaid.

In the absence of detailed information, which banks were burned out for how much, only a few banks to take home only a few cents of this information, a cloud of suspicion has fallen over every bank.

As a result, small and medium-sized institutions are finding it increasingly difficult to borrow money from other banks and at the same time investors are shunning these banks for the greater safety of the 40 or 50 biggest banks of the world whose ability to withstand financial collapse is more certain.

The irony of this situation is that by starving their smaller competitors of an asset to protect their own assets, the big banks risk triggering a liquidity crisis for the small institutions and setting off a wave of failures. This is less of a problem for small American banks who have ready access through their parent institutions to the U.S. money markets or, as a last resort, the Federal Reserve. But it is a serious concern for all of the other small banks operating in this market.

And now that Herstatt's failure has dramatized the danger, it remains to be seen whether, after the details are made known, the small banks hot hurt by the collapse can ever re-establish their positions in the market.

At present, this crisis of confidence within the banking industry is being weathered with minimum damage due to the fact that there is virtually no business.

Foreign exchange trading, which report is being confined to strictly commercial transactions, has been reduced to levels not seen in over two years, reports the senior trader of a major U.S. bank.

The volume of bank credits currently being sought is also down sharply from previous levels. "Funds just aren't available," observes one banker.

Nevertheless, a small amount of business is being attempted. Trans-European Natural Gas Pipeline Finance is seeking \$60 million and is offering to pay three-quarters of a percent over the London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) for the first five years

Economic Indicators			
WEEKLY COMPARISONS			
	Latest Week	Prior Week	1973
Commodity Index	226.5	225.3	175.3
Currency in circ.	\$74,876,000	\$74,106,000	\$68,662,000
Total loans	\$123,263,000	\$127,416,000	\$159,000,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,730,000	2,802,000	2,790,000
Auto prod. (thous.)	124,375	117,735	117,559
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	9,800,000	9,800,000	9,800,000
Foreign trade	425,684	522,480	427,543
Electric power	37,715,000	36,215,000	36,262,000
Non-farm payrolls	103	103	103

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, all electric power and business failures are for the preceding week. U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

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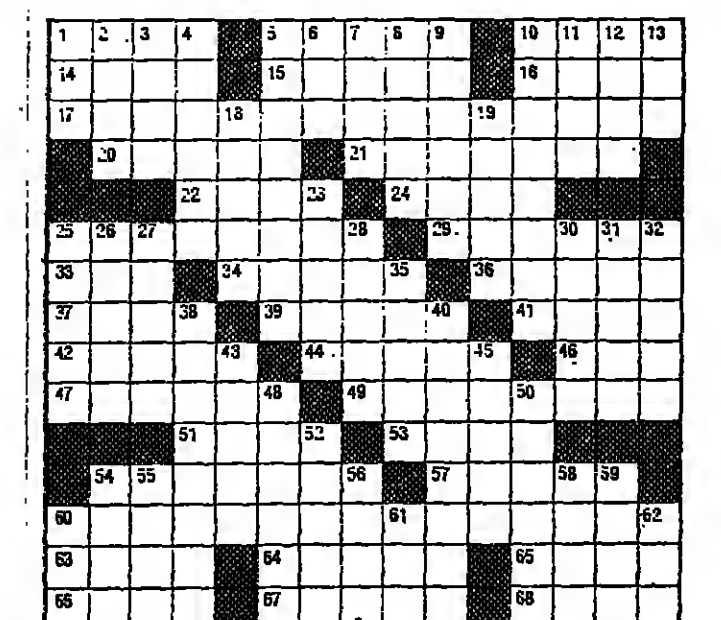
Treasury Bills

Rate	Yield	Price
13 1/4	7.75	100.00
13 1/2	7.87	100.00
13 3/4	8.00	100.00
14 1/4	8.12	100.00
14 1/2	8.25	100.00
14 3/4	8.37	100.00
15 1/4	8.50	100.00
15 1/2	8.62	100.00
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16 1/4	8.87	100.00
16 1/2	9.00	100.00
16 3/4	9.12	100.00
17 1/4	9.25	100.00
17 1/2	9.37	100.00
17 3/4	9.50	100.00
18 1/4	9.62	100.00
18 1/2	9.75	100.00
18 3/4	9.87	100.00
19 1/4	10.00	100.00
19 1/2	10.12	100.00
19 3/4	10.25	100.00
20 1/4	10.37	100.00
20 1/2	10.50	100.00
20 3/4	10.62	100.00
21 1/4	10.75	100.00
21 1/2	10.87	100.00
21 3/4	11.00	100.00
22 1/4	11.12	100.00
22 1/2	11.25	100.00
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23 1/2	11.62	100.00
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24 1/4	11.87	100.00
24 1/2	12.00	100.00
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43 3/4	19.25	100.00
44 1/4	19.37	100.00
44 1/2	19.50	100.00
44 3/4	19.62	100.00
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48 1/2	21.00	100.00
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74 1/4	30.62	100.00
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74 3/4	30.87	100.00
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112 1/4	44.87	100.00
112 1/2	45.00	100.00
112 3/4	45.12	100.00
113 1/4	45.25	100.00
113 1/2	45.37	100.00
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114 1/4	45.62	100.00
114 1/2	45.75	100.00
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117 1/4	46.75	100.00
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117 3/4	47.00	100.00
118 1/4	47.12	100.00
118 1/2	47.25	100.00
118 3/4	47.37	100.00
119 1/4	47.50	

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Biblical pronoun
 - 2 Heat: Sp.
 - 3 Metal beam
 - 4 Deserve
 - 5 Dress style
 - 6 Extraordinary
 - 7 Saint-Exupéry novel
 - 8 Playground piece
 - 9 "Rest" —
 - 10 Brewery items
 - 11 New or square
 - 12 Like the pine of songs
 - 13 Like a sari or toga
 - 14 Silk worm
 - 15 Kilmorner poem
 - 16 Type of drum
 - 17 Choir voice
 - 18 Conference site
 - 19 Unheeding
 - 20 Penalty: Lat.
 - 21 Leather straps
 - 22 Peer Gynt's mother
 - 23 Wild doings
 - 24 Book borrower, later
 - 25 Aunts: Sp.
 - 26 Dice cast
 - 27 Used a ladle
 - 28 Actress Darnell
 - 29 Stendhal novel
 - 30 Short jacket
 - 31 Musical piece
 - 32 Jane Austen heroine
 - 33 —to-order
 - 34 Flowers
 - 35 Tryout
 - 36 Cares for
 - 37 Slander
 - 38 — and bounds
 - 39 Ship's deck
 - 40 Saltwater
 - 41 Fisherman
 - 42 Song of praise
 - 43 Obliterate
 - 44 Put off
 - 45 Pens
 - 46 Type of correlation
 - 47 Greater or Lesser
 - 48 Vowel recital
 - 49 Girl's name
 - 50 Birth-control pioneer
 - 51 Curdling agent
 - 52 Take care of
 - 53 Bristle
 - 54 Urge
 - 55 God: Lat.
 - 56 Xanadu's pleasure
 - 57 Uses a gunshot
 - 58 Moon-landing craft
 - 59 Chemical compound: Abbr.
 - 60 Scoundrel



WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	ALBANY	ALBUQUERQUE	ALBUQUERQUE	ALBUQUERQUE	ALBUQUERQUE	ALBUQUERQUE	ALBUQUERQUE	ALBUQUERQUE	ALBUQUERQUE
7-15	7-15	7-15	7-15	7-15	7-15	7-15	7-15	7-15	7-15
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Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)
7-15	7-15	7-15	7-15	7-15	7-15	7-15	7-15	7-15	7-15
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PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD OF ID

BUZZ SAWYER

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE

Dennis the Menace



BOOKS

HOW TRUE

A Skeptic's Guide to Believing the News
By Thomas Griffith. Atlantic-Little, Brown. 202 pp. \$6.95.
Reviewed by Martin Arnold

WATERGATE and the Nixon administration. Whatever else these have done, they certainly have created a new interest in the practice of journalism. And a new interest, too, in journalists, who now may seem either heroes or villains, depending on your politics. Along with the interest, quite naturally has come endless writing on the subject. Some of it, like Woodward and Bernstein's "All the President's Men" and Timothy Crouse's "The Boys on the Bus," has been excellent and important.

But most of it has been bad. Either it praises the press beyond its worth, or, worse, it's self-conscious and apologetic about the press's role in Watergate and about the press's defense of the First Amendment in the courts. It is as if maybe the press itself believes that all the President's men are right, and the hearer of bad things somehow does deserve to be punished.

Thomas Griffith, former senior staff editor of Time Inc. publications and the editor of Life in its last years, has written a book that is an exception to the general run of press books. Actually, it's two books in one. The first is a commonsense approach to the press and its problems. The second, through a rather little device he calls "Memory Cell," is personal reminiscence. Woven through this part are stories of his own newspapering in Seattle and an excellent profile of the late Time founder, Henry R. Luce, one of the few profiles that makes the great publisher a human being, not a caricature. And for those interested in Time-Life trivia, there are plenty of tidbits.

Most important, however, is his examination of the press, both of newspapers and television. Griffith has set out to show how journalists work. Once that is understood, then it becomes a relatively simple matter for the newspaper reader or the television viewer to evaluate for himself the fairness and completeness of the news he is receiving.

At any rate, before one is swayed by remembrance of former Vice-President Spiro Agnew heaping abuse on the press, one should understand what journalism is all about. For years, for instance, an accepted truth in this country has been that it is the journalist's job to be a sort of super tape recorder or camera, mindlessly setting down the words of the great and near great, or recording happenings exactly as they happened. No value judgment allowed. Just present the straight, hard facts, and the readers will make up their own minds.

It is this thinking, Griffith says, that produced the McCarthy era, when most of the press printed the late senator's every lie because, after all, he said it. Right? Wrong, Griffith. An unvarnished bias, or a bias denied, is the worst kind. It suggests a lack of imagination, and usually goes with the kind of journalism that isn't doing enough to serve its readers.

What is lacking in the whole press-Nixon confrontation is an adequate spokesman for the press. Griffith is that, for he explains, perhaps for the first time, the difference between a reporter's bias and the slanting of the news. It is, for instance, true that most correspondents covering the last presidential election campaign favored Sen. George McGovern. As Griffith points out, Agnew thought it enough to label the journalists liberal-inclined to establish their untrustworthiness.

But the reality was that the liberal group of reporters was the very same that went "in pursuit" of McGovern's rather unsavory handling of his running mate's psychiatric problems, and it was that story more than any that insured the President's landslide. Fairness rather than blind objectivity is the criterion of the journalist's performance.

The subtitle of the book is "A Skeptic's Guide to Believing the News." So while Griffith explains the press, he also is a critic. He is against advocates of journalism, for instance, because he finds that it pays little heed to accuracy. Of television, he says, "What television shows you may be 'true' as a photograph, while false in what it suggests."

At one point early in the book Griffith says his "theme is how journalism affects the times it writes about." He succeeds admirably in making the reader think about journalism.

The bonus to the book, and a considerable one it is too, is Griffith's ability to use his late profile and his own reminiscence not only to make his point about contemporary journalism, but also to keep the book from becoming heavy and pedantic, which is the writing about journalism.

Martin Arnold is a reporter for The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

Paul Keres, the Estonian grandmaster, once remarked that he preferred to play in a style opposite to that of his opponent. Against positional maneuverers, he would draw on his remarkable talent as a tactician; against tacticians, he would show off the positional side of his play and his skill in end games.

In so modifying his play, Keres claimed that he was satisfying his bent for variety and colorful confrontation, and there is no doubt that these objectives were important for him. Still, is it merely a coincidence that his self-indulgence contributed mightily toward the very pragmatic purpose of winning games?

The foxy Keres has always been quite properly admired for throwing his opponents into the situations they least want. There is no doubt that is good strategy, although it is good strategy that one develop intimate acquaintance with the predilections of hundreds of opponents.

Right Up His Alley

However, even if one should decide that carrying out Keres's positive program is too ambitious a task, it is foolish to grant the opponent the kind of position you know he handles better than you do. Yet that is what the seasoned campaigner Viktor Korchnoi did in the fourth game of his semifinals match with Tigran Petrosian in Odessa. Not surprisingly, he lost, although he came back to take the fifth game for a 3-1 lead with one draw.

Instead of steering the fourth game into the tense channel of sharp tactical play in an unbalanced position, Korchnoi gave Petrosian just what he wanted: a quiet, symmetrical formation. Perhaps Korchnoi expected 10 Q-N3, which led to a draw in a Benko-Fischer, 1962-3, but Petrosian's 10 B-B4 proved harder to handle.

Korchnoi could not sim-

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